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President Spikes Report Special Session Likely; Holland Bank Suspends

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 11, 1939

Roosevelt Doubts Need of Special Session

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt said at a press conference today that so far as he knew at present there was no reason for calling a special session of Congress this fall.

He added that if an actual crisis of war became imminent in Europe or the Far East, he probably would immediately call a special session. He said he would do so in order to insure American neutrality along the lines of international law.

Large Netherlands Banking Firm Suspends

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (AP)—The large Netherlands banking firm of Mendelssohn & Company, an offshoot of the German Bank of the same name, run by a famous family of which Mendelssohn the musician was one, announced suspension of payments today. The bank, whose Chief Director, Fritz Mannheimer, passed on Aug. 9, was said to be involved in large balances of French and Belgian loans which it had to take because they could not be marketed. [Details: Financial Page.]

Flying Boat Caribou Lands at Foynes, Ireland

LONDON (AP)—The eastbound Imperial Airways flying boat Caribou arrived at Foynes, Ireland, today, ending her first trans-Atlantic round trip.

Guard Troops Massed to 'Defend' Washington

MANASSAS, Va. (AP)—Players in the Army's game of protecting the Nation's Capital were ready today for next week's four-day battle. The defenders were being welded together to prevent a "Black" Army from reaching Washington.

Brig. Gen. Maxwell Murray, his outnumbered but more mobile regular Army division roaring behind him in combat cars and 55-mile-an-hour tanks, was converging to the south to attempt by snake-like thrusts to throw the Black Army through the defenders. Defenders have about 16,000 men to the attackers' 7,000.

National Guard 'Streamlines' Infantry

WASHINGTON (AP)—Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, chief of the National Guard Bureau, disclosed today that the Army's efforts to "streamline" its forces would result this fall in a partial reorganization of National Guard infantry regiments.

Beginning Sept. 1, he said, howitzer companies will be converted into heavy weapons platoons of headquarters companies. Other moves for greater efficiency are contemplated, but have not been ordered.

Ciano Visits Reich to Fix Axis Policy

SALZBURG, Germany (AP)—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, arrived here today for a three-day conference with Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, to attune the Rome-Berlin Axis to new conditions in Europe.

Count Ciano brought suggestions from Premier Mussolini on what the co-operating political and military partners should do about the Free City of Danzig, Balkans, and the Far East.

Anglo-French Missions Reach Moscow

MOSCOW (AP)—British and French military missions arrived in Moscow today, ready to begin staff talks. The groups, headed by British Admiral Sir Reginald Plunkett-Ernle-Erle-Draz and French Gen. Joseph Edouard Doumenc, were greeted by a delegation of Soviet officers.

Members of the missions are to attend a military reception tonight.

Albanians Launch Move to Regain Freedom

WASHINGTON (AP)—Faik Konitza, former Albanian Minister to the United States, disclosed today that Albanians are forming an international organization to help regain independence for their native land.

"Albania will again be independent," said Mr. Konitza. "Albanians themselves are determined upon it. It will come about either through a general war in which Italy will be defeated or through a change of regime in Italy."

Annenberg Indicted on Income Tax Charge

CHICAGO, (AP)—M. L. Annenberg, former newsboy who amassed a fortune in publishing race horse information, was indicted with three associates today by a Federal grand jury which charged he "wilfully evaded the income tax law" by failing to pay taxes, plus interest and penalties, of $5,548,384.89 from 1932 to 1936 inclusive.

The indictment listed the amount of allegedly evaded tax at $3,258,809 for the five years, and the 50 per cent penalties and 6 per cent interest at $2,289,574.92.

Others indicted were Mr. Annenberg's son, Walter, and Arnold W. Kruse, and Joseph E. Hafner, alias Samuel Goldfarb, whom the Government identified as officials of the Cecilia Company, Mr. Annenzerg's top holding corporation.

Italy Closes United Press Bureau in Rome

ROME (AP)—The Italian Government yesterday took its most drastic action against foreign correspondents when it closed the office of the United Press in Rome and ordered its Bureau Chief, H. R. Ekins, to leave Italy within 24 hours.

The reason for this action was said to be an erroneous report published by the United Press outside Italy saying that Premier Mussolini was seriously ill.

Mr. Ekins said his Bureau had nothing to do with the dispatch which bore a London dateline and merely told of reports circulating in England. The American Embassy interested itself in the case.

Ecuador Seeks Road-Building Funds in U. S.

QUITO, Ecuador (AP)—President Mosquera Narvaez announced today in his message opening Congress that Ecuador was seeking a loan in the United States for a road-building program to open up potentially rich areas. He said the Government would introduce bills providing for establishment of groups of Irish colonists and Jewish refugees in Ecuador.

Wage-Hour Chief Sees Menace in West

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Federal Wage-Hour Act, said today a menace to the law is developing in the West. "I refer to the Associated Farmers, which is an organization of reactionary business trying to sell farmers a program opposed to the Wage-Hour Law," he said.

N. J. Married Teachers Lose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11—School boards in New Jersey today have legal authority to pay married women teachers less than unmarried women teachers, following a ruling handed down yesterday by Charles H. Elliott, State Commissioner of Education.

"There is no statute prohibiting discrimination in the fixing of salaries as between married and unmarried female teachers," Mr. Elliott ruled. "In the absence of such statutory provision the State Board of Education in the Morgenweck Case and the Supreme Court decision in the Downs Case indicated that 'discretion' resides in the Board of Education."

Mr. Elliott's decision dismissed an appeal by Mrs. Sylvia Liva, Lyndhurst, teacher, for inclusion in the blanket salary increase granted to unmarried women by the Board of Education there.

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Rediscovering America

By R. H. Markham

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Action on Danzig Expected in Berlin

Forster's speech viewed as reply to threats of Poland, allowing Warsaw a last chance.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 11—Yesterday's pronouncement of Albert Forster, Danzig's Nazi leader, and the meeting this week end of the German and Italian Foreign Ministers at Salzburg are held by observers here to indicate that the National Socialist campaign for incorporation of the Free City in the Reich has entered a new definitive stage.

Herr Forster's speech, it is felt, has certainly not lessened tension and delivered as it was immediately after his talk with Reichsführer Hitler, it is assumed that it represents the Führer's views, particularly as Danzig has for a long time surrendered its destinies into Berlin's hands.

Warsaw's Reply Awaited

The speech is interpreted here as conclusive evidence that Herr Hitler and his advisers have decided that something definitive must be done about Danzig in the near future, and, according to one newspaper, the speech was an "answer to Poland and to those people in London and Paris who are urging Poland on—an answer which definitely declares that German Danzig will come home to the great German Reich under Herr Hitler's leadership."

Another newspaper's report on Danzig today carries the title: "Coming Reunion of Danzig to Reich," while a third interprets Herr Forster's speech as "the last chance for the Warsaw regime of colonels to declare its acceptance of the peaceful return of the city on the Vistula."

Both Herr Forster's speech and German press comments base their arguments upon the self-determination rights of Danzigers to settle this matter for themselves. It is therefore rather anomalous that the man who declared, "If anyone has the right to decide regarding the future of Danzig it is we Danzigers ourselves," should himself come from Fürth near Nuremberg in Bavaria. Herr Forster only

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Poles Find Speech Of Forster Vague

By the Associated Press

Warsaw, Aug. 11

The impression gained by Polish authorities here from yesterday's Danzig speech of Albert Forster, the Nazi leader, was that it seemed to indicate that Reichsführer Hitler had not yet decided on any definite move regarding the Free City.

The address was regarded here as essentially intended for local consumption, but it was followed closely since it was considered to have the approval of Herr Hitler.

Particularly noticed was the absence of any definite indication of coming action and the lack of any conciliatory gesture.

League's hold on Danzig explains why its Senate cannot vote Free City into Third Reich.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A few months ago the return of Danzig to Germany was considered only a question of time.

Today the ancient Hanseatic port at the mouth of the Vistula not only retains its status as a Free City under League of Nations "protection," but Danzig has become the first successful obstacle athwart Reichsführer Hitler's march of empire.

Why is Danzig becoming a "thus far and no farther," when Danzig has a population 96 per cent German and National Socialists have controlled the local government for several years?

Partial answers to this question derive from Danzig's peculiar legal status, the Free City's relation to Poland, and the stiffening of Anglo-French diplomacy against German expansion.

Status Set at Versailles

The legal position of Danzig is established in the Treaty of Versailles, which provided for the separation of Danzig from Germany and its erection into a Free City. Actually, Danzig is more than a city, since it includes not only the city proper but several other communities. In all, there are about 450,000 persons living on an area of 754 square miles.

Danzig had been a part of Germany from 1793 to 1919. Before that, the city passed through various phases. At times it was joined to Poland. Sometimes it was semi-independent. Again, as in 1306, Danzig was attacked and laid desolate by the Teutonic Knights of the Cross.

The Free City as restored by Versailles has a triple form of government:

1. A Constitution regulating internal affairs.
2. A Polish-Danzig Convention giving Poland control over Danzig's foreign relations. There is a Polish Commissioner, General Maryan Chodacki.
3. League of Nations protection for Danzig's independence. There is a League High Commissioner for Danzig, at present Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, a Swiss. He is supposed to reside in the Free City, but during recent Nazi excesses has remained away much of the time.

Universal Suffrage Granted

Danzig's Constitution was drafted by representatives of the Free City in consultation with the first League of Nations High Commis-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Curtain Rises on Actors' Battle in Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 11—The curtain was rung up here yesterday on a real-life play unprecedented in theatrical history when rival groups of stage, motion picture and radio actors and actresses known throughout the Nation appeared before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in an effort to settle a jurisdictional dispute without a parallel in labor union history.

The dispute is over the right of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, Stagehands' Union, to grant a charter to the American Federation of Actors after it was expelled from the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, known in theatrical circles as the "four A's."

Subsequent to the American Federation of Actors being expelled on charges, it is reported, of misuse of relief funds and mismanagement of its organizational affairs, Miss Sophie Tucker, its President, soon thereafter applied to the Stagehands' Union for a new charter, which was granted. This took into the Stagehands' Union a group of actors and actresses which never before had been affiliated with the backstage workers and added substantially to the membership strength of the latter union, with consequent accretion of income from dues.

Contested Action

The "Four A's" immediately contested this action and asserted its right to discipline its affiliated membership.

Briefly, this is the question that came before the American Federation of Labor Executive Council. The hearing was behind closed doors over the protest of Frank Gillmore, President of the "Four A's."

The decisions of the A. F. of L.'s Executive Council will be important to the entire stage, motion picture and radio professions and of interest to millions of devotees of these arts.

The American Federation of Labor has experienced many jurisdictional battles, but none so colorful as this one. It was described here as resembling a composite of a Grauman's Chinese Theater world premiere and a Noel Coward Broadway opening.

Stage "stars" from Broadway and motion picture celebrities from Hollywood converged on Atlantic City by rail and air, and when this was written representatives of both sides of the dispute were being heard by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and his Executive Council.

Mr. Green referred to the dispute as "the most complicated jurisdictional fight" in his experience and voiced the opinion that the Executive Council "could not order the 'Four A's' to take back the American Federation of Actors."

That would appear to make it definite that Miss Tucker and Harry Richman, associated with her, in the American Federation of Actors, must stay suspended and disowned in so far as the powerful "Four A's," which includes many of the foremost stage, screen and radio players, is concerned.

Mr. Green added that it was his opinion that neither did the Executive Council have the power to order the Stagehands' Union to give up the American Federation of Actors. In reply to a question, he also declared that the Stagehands' Union had no jurisdiction over the actors.

Power to Define Jurisdiction

While big international unions like the "Four A's" and the Stage Hands are autonomous, self-governing, and largely independent, Mr. Green emphasized that the Executive Council had power to define their jurisdictions. This was interpreted as meaning that the Executive Council would define the jurisdiction of the "Four A's" which has never before been done, and which the "Four A's" now charge the stagehands with having transgressed.

Mr. Green said he had tried personally to mediate in the dispute but that Mr. Gillmore and his associates in the "Four A's" had declined, feeling they had no authority to deal with the situation individually. They then went ahead with the trial of Miss Tucker and other officials of the American Federation of Actors which was followed by the order of expulsion and revocation of charter.

Among those in the Broadway contingent here with Mr. Gillmore are Miriam Hopkins, Fredric March, Lawrence Tibbett, Jascha Heifetz, Peggy Wood, Florence Marston, Kenneth Thompson, Henry Jaffe and Emily Holt.

The Hollywood contingent is headed by Ralph Morgan, with whom are Edward Arnold, Binnie Barnes, Jean Muir, Lucille Gleason, Wayne Morris, Henry Hull, Mischa Auer and Larry Steers. They flew from New York in a chartered airplane, after having left Hollywood with such names as John Barrymore, James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, Joan Crawford, and others added to the list of those demanding that the American Federation of Labor call a halt on stagehands' union.

British to Turn 4 Chinese Over to Japanese for Trial

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The British Government announced today that the four Chinese alleged terrorists who had been the center of the British-Japanese dispute at Tientsin would be handed over to Japanese authorities for trial.

It was announced that new evidence submitted by the Japanese had established prima facie cases against the four Chinese and that they would be handed over immediately.

Japanese authorities in Tientsin accuse the four of complicity in the killing of a Chinese customs official of the Japanese-dominated North China regime. British refusal to turn them over after they were seized in the British Concession at Tientsin brought on the Japanese Army blockade of the British and French Concessions which has been in force since June 14.

Sir Robert Craigie, Ambassador to Japan, has been instructed to convey London's decision to the Tokyo Government. The Ambassador to China, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, also has been instructed to inform the Chungking Government of the British decision.

Parley over Tientsin to reopen; Japan promises inquiry at Kaifeng: Page 3.

Chooses Teaching Over Banking

By a Staff Photographer

Deane W. Malott

New chancellor of the University of Kansas who sidestepped the opportunity to step into the bank founded by his great grandfather for a college career.

Malott career, a success story: Page 9.

Saltonstall Signs Tax Bill; Law Put Into Effect at Once

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall signed the "omnibus tax bill" providing $19,425,000 in new revenue this afternoon and declared its provisions in effect immediately as an "emergency measure."

This bill, from which a reduction in personal income tax exemption was voted out, anticipates $10,000,000 from surtaxes on incomes this year, $8,750,000 from the new 2-cent tax per package on cigarettes, and $675,000 from increased inheritance tax rates.

The Governor said he regarded the legislation as an emergency measure "because of the necessity of getting immediate revenue to carry out services the Commonwealth is rendering to the people of the State and also because the bill on its face provides that the cigarette tax shall be effective Sept. 1."

Later in the day, the Senate voted 19 to 14 to accept an amendment reducing the Committee on Taxation's dog track tax base figure from 4 to 3½ per cent on the first $75,000 in a nightly take. This amendment was offered by Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton, Chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee.

Thereupon the Senate ordered the bill, now containing the 3½ to 7 per cent graduated tax, passed to be engrossed, on a suspension of the rules.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham insisted in the debate that 4 per cent would "ruin" the dog track at Dighton. Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, said the amendment reduced the prospective revenue to the State by $60,000; that instead of receiving approximately $475,000, the State would net only $415,000.

This Changing World

Savings and Investment—Comparison Between Britain and New Deal America in Government Policy Toward Business Enterprise—Poles Apart

By H. B. Elliston

It would be unfortunate if the impression were left from the Aug. 10 Intimate Message from Washington that the New Deal has simply been following an example set by the British. In an anti-savings policy, it is true, British and New Deal practice correspond. Nevertheless, to quote Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard, the New Dealers have failed "to distinguish between discouraging saving and discouraging investment"; while the British haven't. No better illustration of this New Deal failure could be given than Mr. Strout's résumé of New Deal ruminations.

I agree that in a mature economy surplus savings should be discouraged. That's the "yes" coming out in me when I hear some New Deal ideas! In a mature economy investment outlets are narrower than they are when a country is growing up. Such surplus savings should be translated into spendable incomes in Government redistribution. In Britain the theory finds its best exponent in H. D. Henderson. You will read it in an inquiry financed by Lord Astor and Seebohm Rowntree called "The Agricultural Dilemma." At the time of publication the book obtained attention (and agreement) in this space. In America the welkin has never stopped ringing since 1933 with the ratiocinations of the anti-savingites.

I'm not as prepared to agree that the American economy is as mature as the British. Indeed, the British, if they were given the American economy to operate, would doubtless feel that they were back in the age of pioneering! Still I'll elongate my yes into "Ye-es" by granting that the American economy is mature. For I'm anxious to avow my much bigger concession that surplus savings should be translated into consumer incomes by Government redistribution.

* * *

How is this to be accomplished? Obviously by taxation. Yes, but not by hit-or-miss taxation, not imprudently; since, as the New Dealers now acknowledge, investment is the mainspring of economic progress. Investment provides jobs in the heavy or capital industries by supplying new equipment for the country's factories. And this new equipment enables industry to fix higher wages and/or cheaper prices by increasing output per man hour.

Logically, therefore, it behooves Government to sustain incentive for investors. The more so in a mature economy precisely because investment outlets are limited. Every speech from the throne, and every budget speech betrays in Britain the recent Morgenthau anxiety to "release the driving force of private capital." Hence the need for a wise tax policy which doesn't freeze out investment while it is mopping up surplus savings.

Now Britain and New Deal America are so committed to anti-savings as Governments that they take and spend about a quarter of the national income. Yes, but the incidence of taxation is decidedly different. The British system is so arranged as to do as little damage as possible to the incentive to invest. The New Deal system, on the contrary, has undermined that incentive. A big difference, surely.

Look, first, at relative taxation of income. In Britain this rests upon the broad backs of the middle brackets. I should imagine that the British have almost extinguished saving entirely from huge groups among the middlers. The New Deal, on the contrary, has spared the middlers. So much so that Mr. Strout recently bared his own back by way of patriotic example to all American middlers. In point of fact, the New Deal, as Professor Slichter concludes (Atlantic Monthly, April) "has probably not substantially reduced the proportion of incomes saved by persons in the middle brackets."

In contrast to Britain the New Deal income taxation concentrates on the poor and the rich. From the poor the Social Security law provided for such heavy contributions for social security (which the British poor get for nothing) as to make the taxes equivalent to a burdensome income tax. Note that such levies come from wage earners who don't habitually save. From the rich the taxation amounts to downright confiscation. In the United States the top rate is 79 per cent, getting on for 20 per cent above the surtax rates on top British incomes. In this class, of course, are the prime savers. Yes, but wait till you come to the end of this column before you think that the rich are being soaked.

* * *

How has all this affected the kind of investment that fructifies? Let us look more closely into the two tax systems, and you will see. In America corporations have been prevented from plowing profits back into new job-producing plant by the undistributed profits tax. Corporations have similarly been inhibited by the refusal to permit the carryover of losses against future profits. Capital gains have been taxed on the principle of "tails-I-win, heads-you-lose." For all these tax ideas the hard-pressed British Chancellor would have given a king's ransom if those ideas had been wise. He hasn't thought so because they curb investment.

Investors under the New Deal, moreover, have been discouraged by the unprofitability of industry and the cloud over future profitability. Industry is saddled by a heavy millstone of other costs as well as taxes. You can see for yourselves. American profits are 60 per cent of the 1928 level, while British profits are 113 per cent.

Finally, and to cap all, administrative difficulties in the way of an enterpriser raising investment capital are set forth in the Truth in Securities Act. This is a strait jacket compared with the British Companies Act. And by way of a reductio ad absurdum the high American taxation on the top brackets actually retards investments but not savings! For both Federal and State governments provide convenient loopholes of escape for the high bracketers. These can both keep their savings intact and keep them out of fructifying investment by lending their savings to governments in return for tax-exempt promises to pay, or bonds. In Britain there is no such offset for anti-savings.

And so I say, yes the British and the Americans are theoretically alike in going after savings, but are poles apart in the manner in which they go after them.

President Puts New Deal Over Party Loyalty

Will not support Conservative, he tells Young Democrats; third term issue not clarified.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—President Roosevelt's letter to the Young Democrats clarifies some points of prime national importance, and leaves others more urgently in question than ever.

First, Mr. Roosevelt shows that he is determined to fight aggressively and to split the Party if necessary, either to secure a liberal nominee for the Presidency next year or to fight a conservative or straddling nominee if he is named.

Second, if the assumption is correct that Mr. Roosevelt is the only New Dealer who has any chance of nomination, then the letter is a flat ultimatum demanding his nomination or else—

Third, but it leaves unclarified—naturally enough, although this begs the whole practical question—whether or not the President would define as "tory" or "straddlebug" such possible nominees as Paul V. McNutt or Cordell Hull.

Some Tough Problems

If the President regards such men as sufficiently liberal, it still would be possible to avoid the third-term nomination and keep the Party united at the same time. Can he possibly define as illiberal one like Mr. McNutt, whom he has just elevated to the most crucial New Deal test job in his Administration? Can he define as beyond the pale, a man who has faithfully headed his Cabinet for two terms? If the practical answer is that the President would have to support either Mr. McNutt or Mr. Hull, then the bellicose letter he sent the Young Democrats does not point ahead to the Party split which might otherwise be regarded as inevitable.

Basically, the President's letter reveals the depth of his hostility to Democratic Conservatives. It is an emotional outlet after his Congressional defeats, like his press conference charge that his opponents were gambling with national and world futures and, though the letter has a new intensity, it is entirely similar to the President's address at the Jackson Day dinner early this year, when he called conservatives of either Party Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

Those Tweedledummers

His description now of Democratic Conservatives as "tweedledummer"—men like Senators Burke, Byrd, Smith, Tydings, King, etc.—is likely to be long remembered. It indicates that the personal breach between the President and these men is beyond healing in the political sense.

By the same token, the Party Conservatives will fight the President's renomination. That means that the third-term attempt would produce a yawning gulf within the party. It is not entirely clear what the effect of such a rift would be upon the election itself. That is, if the Conservative Democratic revolt is strongest in the South, it is not certain that Southern States would go Republican. Despite the opposition of many of their leaders, they might have nowhere else to go than Democratic. However, in numerous border States like Maryland and Missouri, and in doubtful states like Illinois, Nebraska, and many another, the influence of Democratic Conservatives might readily tip the scales to the Republicans.

Senator Charles O. Andrews (D) of Florida voiced the plea that would come naturally to the lips of nine out of 10 Democratic politicians.

"What we need," he said, "is to bring the different elements of the Democratic Party together and forget our differences so that we can have assurance of winning in 1940."

In the light of such pleas for harmony, the President's ultimatum makes it plain:

1. There will be no harmony if a Conservative or a straddler is nominated, for Mr. Roosevelt will walk out. Therefore, such a nomination would probably be temporary Party suicide.
2. There will be no harmony if a left-wing New Dealer, of the Hopkins or Jackson type is nominated, for then the maximum number of Conservatives would walk out.
3. In all probability the renomination of the President himself would produce a similar split, hence would be temporarily disastrous to the Party.
4. But the way is still open to a compromise candidate, despite the President's strictures. The Democratic Conservatives, who are mostly men of inbred Party loyalty anyway, would like nothing better than such a candidate. And the question remains:

Who's a straddler?

New Deal moves to control Young Democrats: Page 2.

New Deal Moves to Tighten Control of Young Democrats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11—The young Democrats of the nation plunged into the business of their 1939 convention here today with New Deal forces in such apparent control that the program drafted is expected to be in entire accord with President Roosevelt's wishes.

The moot third term issue will not come before the body, nor any resolution specifying a 1940 candidate, as much because of a general understanding that the President does not wish any such action as because it would require revision of the Constitution of the Association of Young Democratic Clubs.

That the convention will go emphatically on record in favor of Roosevelt policies was confidently forecast following the opening session in Duquesne Garden last night, when the 2,500 delegates and spectators who attended rose spontaneously as United States Senator Claude Pepper, of Florida, declared that the Young Democrats of America demanded a "third term for Roosevelt's ideals."

Liberalism the Keynote

"That is the keynote of this convention," said the Senator, whose speech complemented in full the President's own message to the convention with its challenge to the young men and women of the nation to keep the Democratic Party liberal.

Mr. Roosevelt's reference to the 1940 campaign was as impersonal as it was passionately partisan in the positive declaration that he would not support for a Democratic nominee a "conservative or lip-service candidate," warning that such a choice on a "straddlebug" platform would mean the "suicide of the old Democratic Party."

The President added that he did not expect to see a conservative nominated in the belief that the Party at next year's convention would see "the political wisdom, as well as the national wisdom, of giving to the voters of the United States an opportunity to maintain the practice and the policy of moving forward with a liberal and humanitarian program."

No Tweedle Dummers

Senator Pepper's address was a militant extension of the President's prediction that Democratic effectiveness would not survive in the Nation if the voters next year had to choose "between a Republican tweedle dum and a Democratic tweedle dummer."

The Florida Senator has his own prediction ready in the charge that the Wall Street "kingmakers" had already picked their candidates, as in other years, and that their choice was Gov. John W. Bricker, Republican, of Ohio, for President, "because he talks liberal and acts like Hoover," and Thomas E. Dewey, Republican District Attorney of New York County, for Vice-President, "because he is a glamour boy and will take orders."

The Young Democrats, Senator Pepper asserted, "demand a continuation of liberal Democracy, . . . that the dictatorship of Wall Street shall not again trample down the Democracy of America."

The preliminaries to business also included word from Postmaster General James A. Farley, Democratic National Committee head, now in Europe, in which he speeded on the work of the convention with the words that the Party's 1940 task was to "bring home to the general public the fact that the only constructive leadership of this generation has come from the Democratic Party."

Another speech-making interlude today will bring before the delegates Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and aspirant for the Presidency.

Agree on New Head

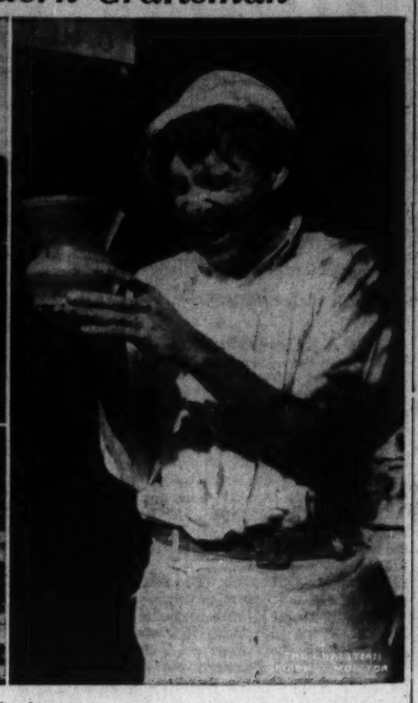
Meanwhile, the selection of a new head of the Association to succeed Pitt Tyson Maner, retiring president, appeared to have reached amicable settlement for the Saturday's election session, with Homer Matt Adams of Springfield, Ill., Assistant State Director of Finance, well to the fore by sanction of Administration forces. One of his three runnersup, Pat Beacon, of Huntington, W. Va., has withdrawn in Mr. Adams' favor as well qualified and a loyal supporter of President Roosevelt. Harry Shank, of Columbus, Ohio, and John Neff, of Staunton, Va., are the other candidates.

Such discord as is felt in the convention has come from the New York delegation, beginning with the arrival of John J. O'Connor, who lost his seat in the House of Representatives in President Roosevelt's 1938 drive to rid the Party of anti-New Dealers.

Charging that Administration forces were trying to control the convention, Mr. O'Connor came here with credentials of the Young Democracy of New York, a rebel group split from the affiliated young Democrats, and it was learned that he would not be seated.

Other differences in the New York delegation, resulting in the affiliated young Democrats, headed by Harold Moskovit, state director of the national emergency council, sponsored by the New York State Committee, have been ironed out today in the latter's consent to the seating of delegates of the affiliated group.

Mexico—Ancient Ruins and Modern Craftsman



By a Staff Photographer

An Example of Aztec Pyramids in Mexico

Upper Left: The pyramid at Tenayuca, two miles from Mexico City. Lower Left: The serpent balustrade encircling the outermost pyramid at Tenayuca. Right: A native master potter shows his wares.

President Works To Clean Up Bills Prior to Vacation

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 11 (AP) — President Roosevelt attempted today to clean up the last of a stack of bills left over from a turbulent Congressional session so he could get away for New York early tomorrow and sail away on a restful cruise.

The President vetoed five bills yesterday and signed 27. Among those he approved was a $180,000,000 deficiency appropriation.

Two other bills received particular attention. One, which he lost no time in signing, will end next February the right of civilian employees of the Government to file claims for extra compensation for the years 1917 to 1924.

The second, which he vetoed with equal alacrity, would have extended for five years from next Jan. 2 the time in which world war veterans and their dependents could have submitted claims for adjusted compensation benefits.

In a veto memoradum, he said the three and half years originally allowed for the filing of veterans claims had been boosted to 15 and he thought 15 years was too much.

Many Bills Already Passed On

President Roosevelt the day previous had disposed of a fourth of the bills remaining from the last Congressional session by signing 28 and vetoing 9.

The measures approved and rejected were mostly of relatively minor nature.

One of those approved by the Chief Executive makes the only revision in the Wage-Hour Act on which Congress could agree. It exempts any switchboard operator employed in public telephone exchanges having less than 500 exchanges.

Another bill approved was designed to "render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics." It permits the appointment of advisory committees to carry out purposes of the Inter-American Peace Conference in Buenos Aires in 1936 and the Pan-American Conference at Lima in 1938.

Kept Close to Desk

Aside from talking with Dutchess County neighbors about a new school building at Redhook and conferring with James Townsend, County Democratic Chairman, about local politics, Mr. Roosevelt spent the day in the study of his home here, looking over legislation which went through Congress in its closing rush.

He still had 108 bills to sign or veto, besides a few more returned to various federal agencies for further scrutiny.

One of the bills the President turned down would have granted pensions to 160 helpless children of Civil War veterans and increased the pensions of eight others, who range in age from 33 to 81.

He said in a memorandum that the bill contained "discriminations." In the great majority of cases in which the bill proposes original pensions, he said, they are forbidden under general laws because the children were over 16 at the time of the veterans' demise.

Other Things Provided

Some of the measures the President signed would:

Regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds, require labeling and prevent misrepresentation.

Allow seizure and forfeiture of vessels, vehicles and air craft used to transport narcotics, firearms and counterfeit coins.

Form a commission to purchase and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at Delta Point, La., and Vicksburg, Miss.

Establish a commission to make plans for a permanent memorial to Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President.

Simplify procedure in the payment of the final fee in obtaining a patent.

Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare plans for eradicating the pink boll worm.

Excavators Report Progress In Mexico's Valley of Kings

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 11—Anthropologists and archaeologists in celebration of the long postponed International Congress of Americanists have prepared detailed reports on recent progress at the principal diggings in and around Mexico's "Valley of the Kings."

Many of these reports have been collected by the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History for publication in its Boletin Bibliografico de Antropoligia Americana. According to Prof. Wigberto J. Moreno, Secretary of the Institute, the important report of Dr. Alfonso Caso on his fifth and sixth season of exploration in Oaxaca have been published in editions de luxe with magnificent colored pictures, maps, and engravings.

Señor Ignacio Marquina, Director of Prehispanic Monuments, in a general statement based on the reports of expeditions working at the principal zones of exploration, reports much progress.

Excavation at Uxmal

At Uxmal, repairs were finished on the interior façades of the building West and South of the Quadrangle of the Nuns; almost all the original stones having been found, which were put back only in the spots that they first occupied. Excavation was also continued in the Pyramid "El Adivino."

At Oaxaca excavations were developed under the direction of Dr. Alfonso Caso.

In Mixteca, a topographic map was made of the archaeological zone of "Cerro Negro" (Black Hill) and a part of this zone was explored which includes two temples and three courtyards, three tombs and 12 graves, and many objects were found, among them pieces of pottery of Type I in Monte Albán, a bone carved in the same technique as those of Tomb 7 of Monte Albán, a crocodile head with rock crystal eyes, a tecali mask of Teotihuacano type, and near it pieces of turquoise with which it probably was covered.

Exploration Extended

Exploration was begun this year in the Atzompazone, which is an extension of Monte Albán: a teocalli was found, and an edifice of complicated distribution which has not yet been completely explored. Also seven clay vessels were found with calendar glyphs.

At Cuicuilco, explorations have shown the original dimensions of the Monument, and its system of construction has been determined which consists of successive layers of clay, which starting in a central clay nucleus are each formed from stone and clay encased by stones of larger dimensions embedded in the ground.

On the elevation there appeared in the course of exploration two altars, one on top of the other, of an elliptical shape and with projections on one of its sides; they are shaped of clay, without any flat surface, and painted red.

Cholula, Pue.—The explorations in the inferior of the Pyramid have been continued by means of tunnels, more than four kilometers of which have already been made. Primitive structures have been found which served as nuclei to those which later were superimposed. The Pyramid that we have so far considered as the most ancient has a staircase to the West and graded bodies, but at present there is coming to light a painted frieze encased in sharply protruding mouldings, which seems to belong to an even older structure.

Park Libraries Planned in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — The Municipal Library here is making plans to send attendants with a selection of books to each of the public plazas and parks in the city at specified hours, mornings and afternoons, so that those who wish to, may read happily seated on benches in the open air.

The Mexican plaza, compact, with formal gardens and many benches, is an attraction for crowds in fine weather. In Mexico City there is a garden library, the Fountain of Don Quixote, in Chapultepec Park, where are tiled benches, and a set of shelves holding copies of Cervantes' work.

Jersey Votes Bond Issue To Finance Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11—Built around a $21,000,000 bond issue, a relief financing program designed to raise $33,000,000 over a two-year period was approved by the Legislature in a session ending a little after 5 a. m. today.

A recess until Sept. 25 was voted, at which time the main business will be the consideration of pari-mutuel horse-race betting control. Assemblyman Vincent Haneman (R) of Atlantic, introduced a series of four racing measures just before the get-away and a public hearing will be held on Sept. 11.

In addition to the bond issue, which must be submitted to the voters at the November election, the relief program includes the diversion of $3,000,000 of highway funds this year, and the contemplated diversion of $2,000,000 from the same source next year; withholding of $3,000,000 from sinking funds; borrowing of $2,000,000 from the teachers' pension fund, and the conversion of $2,000,000 of grade-crossing elimination bonds. Transfer of grade-crossing money, like the bond issue, rests with the voters.

Cigarette Tax Out

A proposed cigarette tax, which the Essex delegation was ready to support as a compromise, was discarded.

For a time the entire program was threatened with collapse by a snarl over the amount to be fixed as the State's share of relief and the division of costs between the State and the municipalities, but the present 75-25 formula continued with the State on the long end. The program was put across by a coalition of Democratic and Republican votes, with the Essex, Bergen, and Union delegations opposing the bond issue.

The bonds, if sanctioned by the voters, will be a serial issue of 10-year futurity, with provision for their payment and cancellation after three years on three months' notice. In the order named, it is provided the bonds be amortized from excess sinking funds, tax proceeds from pari-mutuel betting, the gasoline tax, alcoholic beverage tax receipts, and, in the event of necessity, by a general tax levy.

New Racing Commission

The main racing control measure would provide a four-man, bipartisan commission at salaries of $5,000 each a year. Not more than four tracks would be permitted in the State, each limited to 35 days of racing each year, with the State receiving 4 per cent of the amounts wagered, and the track promoters retaining 6 per cent.

The other measures abolish the present State Racing Commission, which actually passed out of existence last December, and amend the crimes act by removing sections inconsistent with the constitutional change legalizing horse race gambling. It is proposed to regulate betting at county fair racing in a later, separate act.

Congress Forgets Economy When Farmer Demands Cash

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—The power of agriculture to get enhanced appropriations from Congress in the face of whatever retrenchment is practiced elsewhere is illustrated in a recapitulation of legislative expenditures in the past session now being made here. Despite demands for economy, for example, the Agriculture Department's annual supply bill was raised $338,000,000 over what the Budget Bureau estimated was needed and beyond what Mr. Roosevelt asked.

Congress spent over $13,000,000,000 in the whole session, which set a peace-time legislative record. In the last months it rejected a number of Roosevelt proposals that would have brought the total even higher, notably the lending-spending bill. But in this and other "economies," which came as a sort of revulsion against earlier expenditures, Congress did not slight agriculture. Cuts, for the most part, were in relief appropriations. Unemployment relief funds were, for example, cut by about $785,000,000 under those of last year.

$1,641,000,000 for Farmers

Total appropriations for farmers, including some money which went to the Treasury Department for distribution, was $1,531,000,000, according to latest compilations. To this item might be added $110,000,000 of reappropriations, making the sum now available to the farmers $1,641,000,000.

Biggest item on the list was the regular appropriation bill signed by Mr. Roosevelt June 30, which contained $1,194,173,633. This appropriation surpassed the Budget Bureau's estimate by an amount thought likely for a while to bring a veto, including $225,000,000 for parity payments, and $113,000,000 for surplus crop disposal. Mr. Roosevelt reluctantly signed the bill, explaining that a veto would bring the work of the whole Department to a halt next day.

Major Farm Items

Some major farm items were:

Soil conservation and domestic allotment and provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration—$499,560,000.

Parity payments for wheat, cotton, corn, rice, and tobacco, —$225,000,000.

Disposal of surplus commodities under AAA: this sum to be made immediately available, and in addition to other appropriations for the same object—$113,000,000.

For carrying into effect the 1937 Sugar Act, $47,975,000.

For 1937 Farm Tenant Act, $40,000,000; for liquidation and management of resettlement projects, $1,987,000; for land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, $4,978,330.

For Farm Credit Administration $28,150,000; this includes $15,000,000 for crop and harvesting loans and $9,500,000 for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

Bureau of Public Roads — $191,000,000.

Soil Conservation Service — $23,720,584.

Forest Roads and Trails—$10-000,000.

Insect Pest Act—$1,750,000.

There were other big items besides those in the regular farm appropriation bill, notably $119,000,000 with which to repair the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation, so as to continue the crop loan program at its present level, and $143,000,000 for farm security and rural rehabilitation.

Government Apprenticeships Provide Schooling for Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—To apprentice a boy to the City Hall is coming to mean something quite different from getting him started in a political game. A growing recognition that skilled people are needed to meet the rising standards of civil service agencies is causing some public agencies to establish training periods for young people who want to make careers in government, reports the Civil Service Assembly here.

A Nation-wide survey of such opportunities and of other training programs for employees of city, state, and federal governments is being made by the Assembly. It recently appointed Louis J. Kroeger, Executive Officer of the California State Personnel Board, to direct the study.

While apprenticeship in government is somewhat new, the plan is already showing results. The new City Manager of Dallas, Texas, James W. Aston, got his start as an apprentice. John N. Edy, now Manager of Toledo, Ohio, took Mr. Aston to aid him in this role just after he graduated from Texas A. & M. College in 1933. Mr. Edy was at that time Manager of Dallas. Later, Mr. Aston was made assistant director of finance and personnel director of Dallas, and held that office until last February, when he got an appointment as Manager of another Texas city. Then, on Aug. 1, Dallas put him in the office he had entered six years before as an apprentice, according to Public Management, organ of the International City Managers' Association.

Other public agencies have more recently taken on young people seeking training. The Indiana State Bureau of Personnel, according to the Civil Service Assembly, engaged two "apprentice examiners" for a year's service in 1938 and this year. They chose these young people through a competitive examination given to seniors of colleges and universities within the State.

Other Examples

The Tennessee Valley Authority in 1937 established five apprenticeships within its personnel division. Apprentices work for a year with the prospect of being hired as regular employees if their work is satisfactory and openings occur.

Co-operating with California colleges, the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission several months ago offered jobs as student personnel technicians to political science graduates. The purpose of the offer, according to the Commission, was "to provide an opportunity for young persons who have chosen government service as a career and who wish to further their training by actual contact with the work, under close supervision."

A novel form of apprentice training is reported from New York City to the National Association of Assessing Officers here. Thirty WPA employees working in the City Tax Department got enough training on their jobs to fit them for future openings in assessment work, according to the Association. A special course given these workers to fit them for this and other jobs was credited with qualifying them to become aids to assessors.

C. I. O. Calls Meeting Of Maritime Unions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Congess of Industrial Organizations announced Aug. 11 that 24 of its amritime leaders would meet here Monday to discuss an organization campaign, renewal of contracts which expire Sept. 30 and plans to form a national industrial maritime federation.

In a call issued by Joseph Curran, President of the C. I. O. Maritime Union, the organization said representatives would appear from the American Communications Association, the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, the National Maritime Union on the East and Gulf Coasts and a group of West Coast unions such as the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Good Neighbor Visit

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) —President Baldomir of Uruguay arrived Aug. 10 for a five-day good-neighbor visit to Argentina. By a special act of Congress, Uruguayan soldiers and sailors were allowed to land with arms on Argentine soil to take part in a parade with Argentine forces.

N. Y. to Keep Writers' Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11—Although Congress has decreed the Federal Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration be dissolved by Sept. 1, New York State will continue the project under the supervision of the Bureau of State Publicity of the State Department of Conservation, it was learned today. The project is to be continued outside of New York City in order that an unpublished "Guide to the Empire State," on which WPA workers have been laboring for four years can be finished.

More than $1,000,000 of Federal funds have been used up in this district by the Writers' Project, WPA officials said today, disclosing that the WPA would provide funds to continue the project up-State through Dec. 31. The Bureau of State Publicity, however, will have to contribute at least 25 per cent of the cost of operating the project after Jan. 1, 1940, it was said. The project employs about 140 persons and has an annual budget of nearly $200,000.

The "Guide to the Empire State" was said to be in its "prefinal" stage and only awaits editing for publication. Dr. Bertrand M. Wainger, of Union College, has supervised the work on the guide. The Bureau of State Publicity is interested in this work, which will be co-sponsored by the New York State Historical Society.

Indications are that the Federal Arts Project will be continued up-State next year under the wing of either the Department of Education or the Department of Health.

Makers of Toys for Children Keep a Jump Ahead of Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—They are leagues ahead, even of Hollywood—these makers of children's books, toys, and gadgets. To wit:

Though the new full-length movie in technicolor of "Gulliver's Travels" will not be released, it is said, until next December, already the story book has rolled off the press with illustrations taken directly from the coming movie.

Moreover, within the next few weeks children's paint books, cut-out doll costume books, and other knick-knacks featuring the characters in "Gulliver's Travels" will be displayed in chain stores throughout the length of the country, it is learned at the Merchandise Fair now on here.

Long before the "Wizard of Oz" makes its debut on the screen, junior story books about "Jack Pumpkinhead," "Rinkitink," the "Scarecrow and the Tin Woodman" are available for children. The books were shown at the Fair where hundreds of dealers from many states come twice a year to stock up on the newest output of those manufacturers who sell things retailing for from five cents to one dollar.

Business on Its Toes

The tempo of the American manufacturer and the hawk-like way in which he watches the mood and interest of the buying public, ready to jump in at a moment's notice to turn the wheels of industry to produce the "thing of the hour," was illustrated at this Fair. The makers of small gadgets and novelties have their commodities designed, manufactured, and out on the counter almost before the public is aware of its own desires, it appears from the exhibits.

In the case of "Gulliver's Travels," for instance, four months before people can actually see the movie, youngsters will be dabbling with crayons coloring the famed characters, cutting out paper doll costumes to fit on them, and poring over pictures in the story book—pictures taken from the forthcoming movie.

"But why so far ahead even before the people see the movie?" is the usual query. "The people won't be interested."

"Oh, yes," answers the experienced publisher. "As soon as the newspapers and magazines begin to write about the forthcoming moving picture, people will begin to buy. In fact, the chart of sales will show a sharp up-grade from now until the movie is actually shown, and then it will begin to decline."

Movie Men Pleased

The decided "jump" which the manufacturers have on the premiere showing of the movie is quite agreeable to the movie makers, it is found. In fact, for "Gulliver's Travels" the leading manufacturers were called in and shown an advance run of the picture so that they could get some idea of what they might produce in the way of commodities "inspired" by the movie. Then came the scramble for production of articles. Several manufacturers, believing that "Gulliver's Travels" will create as much interest as did "Snow White," have trebled their original output, it was reported.

Pithy, Presidential Points

Key points in President Roosevelt's message to the Young Democrats' convention at Pittsburgh:

Republican and Democratic Conservatives admit that all of our recent policies are not wrong and that many of them should be retained—but their eyes are on the present; they give no thought for the future and thus, without meaning to, are failing to solve even current social and economic problems by declining to consider the needs of tomorrow.

Radicals of all kinds have some use to humanity because they have at least the imagination to think up many kinds of answers to problems even though their answers are wholly impracticable of fulfillment in the immediate future.

Liberals, on the other hand, are those who, unlike the radicals who want to tear up everything by the roots and plant new and untried seeds, desire to use the existing plants of civilization, to select the best of them, to water them and make them grow—not only for the present use of mankind, but also for the use of generations to come.

That is why I call myself a liberal, and that is why, even if we go by the modern contraption of polls of public opinion, an overwhelming majority of younger men and women throughout the United States are on the liberal side of things.

The Democratic Party will fail if it goes conservative next year, or if it is led by people who can offer naught but fine phrases.

Last winter, in speaking at the Jackson Day dinner, I referred to the sad state the country would be in if it had to choose between a Democratic tweedledum and a Republican tweedledee. I want to amend that simile, so let me put it this way: The Democratic Party will not survive as an effective force in the Nation if the voters have to choose between a Republican tweedledum and a Democratic tweedledummer,

If we nominate conservative candidates, or lip-service candidates, on a straddlebug platform, I personally, for my own self-respect and because of my long service to, and belief in, liberal Democracy, will find it impossible to have any active part in such an unfortunate suicide of the old Democratic Party.

I do not anticipate that any such event will take place, for I believe that the convention will see the political wisdom, as well as the national wisdom, of giving to the voters of the United States an opportunity to maintain the practice and the policy of moving forward with a liberal and humanitarian program.

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Behind the Headlines

A king sought for Syria—Abdullah, a son of late King Hussein of Hejaz, is French choice.

Lawrence's prophecies coming to pass—Arabs becoming a power in the Middle East.

So the Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan may become the first King of Syria. If he does he will be the second of the four sons of the late King Hussein of Hejaz to sit upon a new throne. Feisal, late King of Irak, was the first of this remarkable quartet to occupy a kingdom carved from the ruins of the old Turkish Empire.

For sheer romance it would be hard to find an equal among modern households to this noble Arab family. With Hussein and his four sons, and with Ibn Saud of Nejd, is bound up the rise of the Arab people to a place of new strength in the Middle East. Their lands—Irak and Trans-Jordan—already occupy a position of great strategic importance on the highroads between Europe and Asia, and if to their present domain be added Syria, this Hashamite dynasty will be more powerful than ever.

For the continuance of a national Jewish state in Palestine, this consolidation of Arab rule is anything but promising. Look at the map and you will observe a rapidly solidifying Moslem bloc of nations extending from Persia and Arabia through Irak, Trans-Jordan and Syria to Turkey on the north and Egypt on the south. Little Palestine clings precariously to the fringes of this flowing Arab robe. How long can it resist the Arab onrush?

Lawrence of Arabia

Lawrence's Abdullah

That certain prophetic utterances of Lawrence of Arabia are being fulfilled has been pointed out in this column before now. Abdullah's candidacy for the Syrian throne is but another step in this direction.

Surveying the four sons of Hussein to find a leader of the Arab cause, Lawrence in 1916 found Feisal best qualified to command; and it was Feisal who after the war sat first upon a throne.

Lawrence found Abdullah indolent and merry, not wanting in ability, but hardly the person to lead a crusade. He summed it up as follows: "I became more and more sure that Abdullah was too balanced, too cool, too humorous to be a prophet, especially the armed prophet who, if history be true, succeeded in revolu' His value would come perhaps in the peace after success."

Abdullah's value, while far from negligible during hostilities, did indeed come to fruition after peace was made. And now it gives promise of reaching its zenith. The French are inclined to think that he, as King, may be able to bring an end to the shortcomings of the Republican regime of Syria.

Candidate Zeid

Also mentioned for the Syrian kingship is another of the sons of Hussein, Abdullah's half brother Zeid. Zeid has the reputation of being pro-German, and this will not help him as a candidate for rulership over a French protectorate.

Lawrence has also left a word portrait of Zeid as a young man in the following words: "Zeid was a shy, white, beardless lad of perhaps nineteen, calm and flippant, no zealot for the revolt. Indeed his mother was Turkish, and he had been brought up in the harem. So that he could hardly feel great sympathy with an Arab revival. Zeid was, of course, even less than Abdullah the born leader of my quest. Yet I liked him, and could see that he would be a decided man when he had found himself."

Zeid, too, fought bravely in the war. Now that the Arab star is in the ascendant, he may receive his reward.

Sykes-Picot Treaty

Prophetic also, in view of the present French policy of granting greater freedom to its Syrian dependency, are these comments of Lawrence:

"The Sykes-Picot Treaty of 1916 between France and England . . . stipulated the establishment of independent Arab states in Damascus, Aleppo and Mosul, districts which would otherwise fall to the unrestricted control of France. Neither Sykes nor Picot had believed the thing really possible, but I knew that it was, and believed that after it the vigour of the Arab movement would prevent the creation—by us or others—in Western Asia of unduly 'colonial' schemes of exploitation."

Time is proving that Lawrence was right again.

Rex Miller

Democracy and Chicago's Milk

It's a long economic way from Mrs. O'Leary's cow to giant dairy industry of today.

Rediscovering America
Tenth of 27 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Chicago was in clover before the big fire. At any rate, it was in grass. That is shown plainly enough by Mrs. O'Leary's cow, Daisy, the one, you know, which kicked over the lamp and set the city on fire. Probably the cow wanted to get out of town into the open spaces. And no one can blame her. But, in reality, she wasn't having such a hard time and should have been comforted with the realization that she was playing a very vital rôle in the city's economy.

Mrs. O'Leary gave her bran, night and morning, milked her, in a gentle, friendly way, picketed her out in the best grass patches and then carried Daisy's milk in a little tin pail to the neighbors, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. O'Connor, and Grandpa Webster. During Daisy's dry season the neighbors had to scurry around and get milk from somewhere else, which was quite inconvenient, but they were loyal to Mrs. O'Leary and each year after Daisy had her calf they again bought her milk. It was a commendable method of production and distribution, but now Daisy's vanished and these good old days of individual lacteal economy are gone.

A few days ago, when I visited this boisterous metropolis I found the place in the midst of a great wrangle. A bitter struggle was being waged among the people supplying the city with milk. Certain farmers had been indicted, multitudes of witnesses were being questioned and an august committee was trying to decide how much the consumer should pay for milk. It was a very dramatic economic traffic jam.

Providing the 4,000,000 Chicagoans with milk is one of the most intricate businesses in the world. It is one of America's major economic operations. It takes a prodigious amount of organization to produce and distribute the five and a half million pounds of good milk consumed here every day. That's a whole river. If flowing over a cliff, it would make a second Niagara—that is, if it were watered enough.

But it isn't watered. Chicago's milk must not be watered, even though it comes from a third of a million distant cows. Yet how can a system be devised that will require isolated farmers to provide only rich, clean, pure milk? That is just one tiny item in Chicago's vast milk problem.

Look at the whole situation for a moment. And first note that Chicagoans drink lots of milk. All Americans do. We produce about a third of the milk of the world, and use it all ourselves. We are the only nation I know that lures people into drinking milk, that tempts them with milk. In most other lands alcohol is played up as a beverage in eating places. An outstanding feature of an American repast is the prominence of milk. Even the most robust of hemen do not blush to use it. The attention milk gets is an excellent aspect of our eating and drinking.

But it's not easy to provide. Land on the outskirts of Chicago is so expensive and thickly settled that it cannot be used for cows. Milk must be brought in from fairly distant farms, some of it from places 200 miles away. Moreover, it must be delivered absolutely fresh. Besides, it comes from four different states, is furnished by 22,000 different producers, is handled by thousands of distributors, is hauled by hundreds of refrigerator autos and railroad cars. Imagine organizing all that with complete punctuality. Watch those 22,000 farmers rise early every morning of the year, milk their 375,000 cows, and rush the foaming fluid into 2,000 towns, whence it is transported 100 or 200 miles into the city by snow-white thermos tanks, and carried a score of miles further to the last shop on the last street, in the most distant ward. Remember, too, that this exceedingly intricate daily operation has to be performed by a multitude of independent people under no common direction. No one man or company runs the show, as is the case in Ford's factory, the Steel Trust, or the Standard Oil Company.

Co-ordination Needed

To appreciate how difficult this co-ordination is, call to mind that four independent political units, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan give Chicago its milk. It's as though Vienna bought its daily milk from Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. The success of this interstate co-operation in feeding Chicago is a graphic illustration of what a United States means. Think how much trouble the Illinois producers could cause, if they tried to shut Wisconsin from the Chicago market and how much Chicago consumers would lose. By such measures Chicago's business would be ruined. The American Constitution is the basis of Chicago's milk business. Every time you drink milk here you should thank the founders of the United States.

Take also this very simple matter of providing a constant quantity every day. You know cows go dry; they don't give the same amount of milk from season to season. June is the high month; February the low. But Chicagoans drink just as much milk in February as June. So the farmer must give the distributors the same amount of milk every morning the year through, otherwise he would be immediately excluded from the market. But how can he supply milk when his cows are dry?

The dairymen solve this problem by regulating the supply in so far as it is possible to do so, and by producing surplus milk which in flush months they sell to butter and cheese factories or to ice cream plants. This is a much more intricate matter than timing the 12 cylinders of an auto. Milk synchronization is very hard. The very same milk is put into three categories, bringing three prices. That greatly complicates matters. Imagine selling the same auto in the same locality for three different prices!

Look still further at the matter of organized laborers who work in plants, haul the milk or make it into dairy products, such as butter, cheese and condensed milk. They bring a completely new factor into the situation, utterly beyond the control of the farmers. Suppose a single unionized truckman, handling milk for 50 farmers, should follow orders from a distant city and hold up transportation. He might cause the milk of 1,000 cows, representing a half million dollars investment to spoil. The truck driver holds a cork which might close the farmer's milk bottle at .y time. He can be a little dictator.

Farmer's Share of Dollar

In all this I have hardly mentioned the wholesale and retail distributors, who play a determinative role, but you already see how many claimants there are for a milk dollar. Suffice it to say, that of this dollar the farmer gets only 43 cents. If you pay a nickle for a glass of milk, two cents go to the producer, and three to the hauler, the glass man, the retailer, the wholesaler, the lawyer, and office stenographer.

Of course, the key man in all this is the farmer. If he doesn't get enough to pay for his work and capital, there'll be no milk. And he thinks he isn't getting enough. From 1929 to 1932 the price he got for milk dropped by half. Then it rose to three-fourths of the '29 price, but in '39 dropped again to about 60 per cent. In other words, milk costs almost as much now as ten years ago, but the Wisconsin farmer gets less than two-thirds as much for it.

So, he wants a raise. He has been demanding a raise a whole decade with great insistence. To obtain it he formed a powerful milk producers' co-operative, "The Pure Milk Association." It is a dairyman's union. T. e milk haulers also belong to a powerful union, one of the mightiest in America. And their wage standard is far above the farmers' income standard. Likewise, the distributors are organized and constitute a tremendous force. Companies that sell five and a half million pounds of liquid milk a day are giants. Fourthly, comes the public, the consumers.

I found these four Goliaths in a struggle. Consumer said, "If I have to pay more than a nickle I can't buy milk for my baby." Distributor said, "I've got to have a penny of that nickle or I'll work at a loss." Hauler said, "I'll let the milk sour on the road unless I also get a penny." His pal, Plant Worker, said, "I won't put my foot into a single factory without my penny, too." Farmer said, "I can't produce milk for the two cents that are left. Everything I've got is mortgaged and I'll let the bank take my farm—as it has half the farms in my neighborhood."

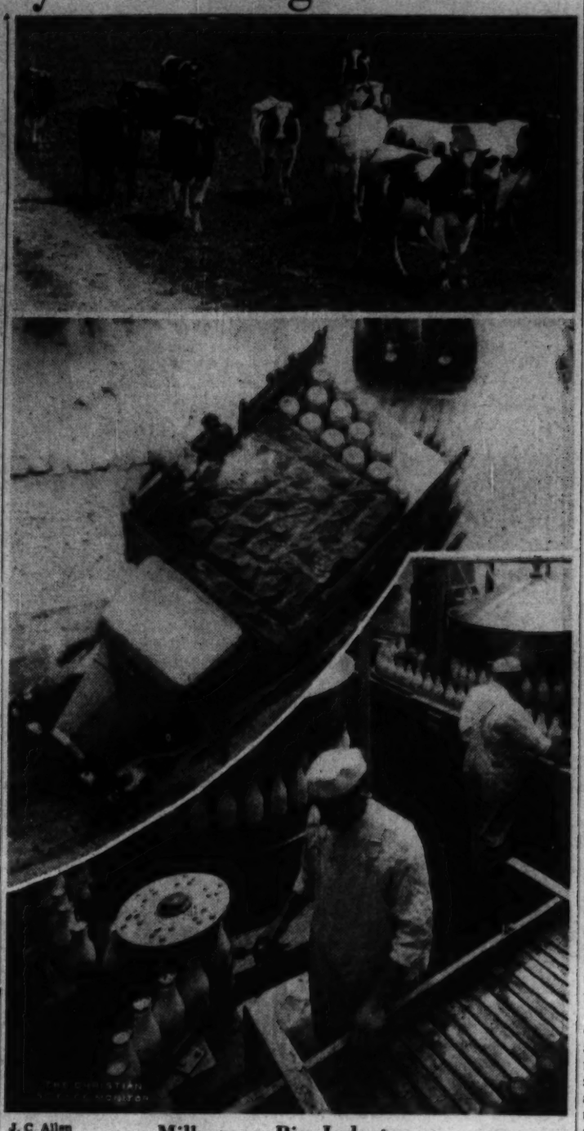
Umpire Not Dictator

So, there you are! Wonderful milk flowing in cascades, but grave economic obstacles troubling the stream on the way to the consumer. What is to be done? Well, there must be co-ordination. That is certain. We Americans aren't so supine or so supremely incompetent as to go thirsty with a torrent of the world's best milk at our door. We will get that milk and get it regularly. And there are only two ways to do it; one is by coercive co-ordination, which is Naziism or Communism; the other is by voluntary co-ordination, which is Democracy. But, even in voluntary co-ordination we shall have to delegate authority to a referee.

We, the people, shall elect a judge above the farmer, the labor unionists, the distributor, and the buyer. Acting for us, this umpire will see to it that in this land, flowing with milk and honey, the consumer gets the milk he wants, in return for which, all persons co-operating to provide that milk will be rewarded as they merit in the world's chief milk paradise. That is Democracy. It will be the new Americanism. Its only alternative is an external dictatorship, namely, coercive co-operation, imposed subjugation, the co-ordination of a prisoners' camp. Voluntary co-ordination enforced through delegated authority is incomparably better.

There could be no greater mistake than to suppose that America in 1939 expresses itself in the same way as in 1776. The spirit, aims, and ideals are similar, the methods of expression different. We have laws telling us how we must build our houses (in California, for example), what we must put into ice cream, how we shall act, what we may see (in movies). We actually have laws telling us just how fast we may go. Imagine in free America, cops telling us how we shall drive! But they do. One says, "Hurry up, hurry up!" Another fines us if we hurry too much. In our own free country, in our own free states, a cop presumes to tell me how I may cross my own street! My Grandpop came over here to make a free country and a cop bosses me around. Well, of course, he does! That's the way he makes me free. My free Grandad with the old gray mare went 10 miles an hour. I, with my cop, go 60. I'm much freer. Freedom comes through voluntary co-ordination. That is Americanism.

Is it conceivable that Chicago, which is larger than many a state in population, won't co-ordinate its milk traffic? It will certainly have that much ordered economy. That is the kind of Americanism we've got now. That is the way we'll find freedom and brotherhood.



J. C Allen

Milk as a Big Industry

From Mrs. O'Leary's skittish cow of tin milk bucket days to 4,000,000 customers a day drawing upon a "river of milk" brought hundreds of miles from more than 20,000 producers is today's picture of boisterous Chicago's co-ordinated effort in distribution. Individual effort is harnessed into teamwork directed by the authority delegated to a referee. For that city alone the daily average runs to 5,500,000 pounds of milk, dispatched swiftly from rural pastures to refrigeration and bottling plants for tomorrow's dawn in the great metropolis.

Farm Experts Show Division On Value of Money Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A managed currency is something all the leading farm organizations have been urging for years, but speakers in a panel discussion held during the American Institute of Co-operation made it clear that there is wide difference of opinion among the experts, and even among farm leaders, as to the extent to which currency control will bring about the result desired by all, namely, better and more stable prices for corn, wheat, and all the rest of the products of the farm.

On one side of the discussion was Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League Co-operative of New York, an ardent advocate of currency management. The way to raise agricultural prices and keep them stable, he decided, is to follow the theories of Dr. George F. Warren of Cornell University, who held that as long as the world uses gold as a medium to settle finally its trade balances, the price of gold in a country's own currency is the major determination as to the price level within that country and that the price of gold should therefore be regulated to bring up commodity prices. Dr. Warren's program was followed by the United States Government for 11 months in 1933 and '34, said Mr. Sexauer, and he presented charts and graphs to show that during these months the country had "almost all the economic recovery it has known for six years."

On the other side of the argument was Chester C. Davis, former administrator of the AAA, now a member of the Federal Reserve Board. Speaking in the manner of an educator, Mr. Davis gave a discourse on the economics of money, convinced, he said, that his audience of co-operative executives and other farm businessmen need only to get the facts to come to a sound decision.

"I don't want to deceive myself or anyone else that by this means alone (currency management) economic stability can be attained," said Mr. Davis. "I believe monetary adjustment is inextricably bound up with taxation, government borrowing, foreign trade, labor, agriculture. The moment it is recognized that commodity transactions are done in the terms of currency, and not of gold, then the ratios of exchange between currencies of different nations will be seen as an important factor in influencing prices that are dealt in international commerce.

"This is something totally different from the principle which holds that a change in the currency value of gold automatically changes the currency value of basic commodities irrespective of foreign exchange relationships."

Panel discussion, led by Prof. T. W. Schultz, of Ames, Iowa, brought out other opinions, as follows:

Richard Plaister of Moody's Investment Service: "It is foolish to say that monetary policy has no influence on price, but monetary factors are secondary; demand and supply factors are primary."

A. H. Packard, President of Vermont State Farm Bureau: "Our problem in this country is not whether prices are high, medium, or low, but the disparity of prices among groups—farm, labor, business. Our big job is to get back to a fair price relationship."

Albert G. Hart, Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago: "You can make prices go up or go down, but that does not mean you can keep them to a given level."

Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation: "I agree that we need balance among the groups, but I can't help but feel that gold is still a fundamental influence in the basic prices in world trade."

U. S. Agents Ignore Gambling Boat Raid

LOS ANGELES (AP)—So far as the Federal Government is concerned, no piracy charges will be filed against State officers who raided three gambling boats last week and put a fourth under siege off the Southern California coast.

Ben Harrison, U. S. District Attorney, explained his position thus: "Inasmuch as the State has assumed jurisdiction in the matter, the Government is not going to interfere."

Owners of one of the boats, the Texas, asked complaints after asserting that a raiding party confiscated and threw overboard gambling paraphernalia while the vessel was three miles off the coast and under Federal maritime jurisdiction. The Texas, Tango, and Showboat surrendered. The Rex, "flagship" of the gambling fleet, is still under siege.

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Liberals Unmolested by Police in Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Liberals in Japan may not have encountered such repression as have liberals in other authoritarian countries, although Japan's liberals have not, as a class, stood up strongly for what most people would regard as liberalism. Hundreds of radicals are said to be in jail. They are understood to be relatively well treated, regarded as political prisoners rather than as ordinary criminals. The ordinary man, though he gets plenty of surveillance from the police, is under no such pressure as prevails elsewhere.

It seems certain that the China war is having a powerful effect upon all Japanese, but there is much misunderstanding abroad about the matter. No doubt the radicals are out of circulation until the end of the war—all but the army radicals, that is; and yet the liberals are by no means completely out of the picture, and the ordinary Japanese is by no means silent. In any case, the feeling of Japan as a big family has been heightened by the emergency.

It has not been necessary for the police to indulge in brute force to regiment the general lines of thought. And once those are regimented, the individual may indulge in his little by-play from time to time, possibly. An early step after the war began was to draw up a list of writers whose products were not to be printed by any magazine or book firm. In the case of a pen-name, the real name must be provided to the authorities. This sort of control is quiet, firm and complete. Those not proscribed do not want to be.

Not seeing any great amount of conspicuous suppression, most Japanese feel that their country is, on the whole, quite free and democratic, although subject to an unusual percentage of obvious journalistic prevarication. One reads a much varying expression, which gives the general idea that everyone is having his say. Actually everyone is either striving for a pleasing version of orthodoxy, or trying to work up a novel variant that is safe.

Parley Over Tientsin to Reopen

TOKYO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Sir Robert Craigie, British ambassador, was authoritatively reported to have received from his government instructions which, while not complete, justified his notifying Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Minister-at-Large in China, that conversations might be resumed.

Observers interpreted this as meaning that Britain had completed consultation with the United States and France to ascertain their viewpoints on economic questions involved in the Tientsin dispute. The American and French Chargés d'Affaires in Tokyo earlier in the week notified the Japanese of their Government's concern.

Britain was understood to have taken the attitude that it alone could not decide on Japan's demand for withdrawal of its currency support inasmuch as other powers were similarly concerned.

Two conferences today between the British Ambassador and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, failed to bring announcement of a date for resumption of talks on the Tientsin issues.

Inquiry at Kaifeng

PEIPING, Aug. 11 (AP)—Upon a request by the United States Embassy, Japanese authorities promised today to investigate the status of 30 Americans at Kaifeng, Northern Honan Province, who were reported to have been detained for undisclosed reasons.

Vast Fund Asked for Improving New York Transportation System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—New York City needs $1,110,869,333 for remodeling and extending its Rapid Transit System, including projects under way and those on paper, the Board of Transportation reported in its annual estimate of capital expenditures submitted to the City Planning Commission, made public today.

This sum, nearly equal to the present total investment of the city in transit lines and amounting to about one-half the total indebtedness of the city, would cover a period beginning in 1940 and extending "beyond 1945," the Board said at a capital budget hearing at City Hall yesterday.

The Board broke down its request into the following categories: $77,825,193 for unfinished projects; $72,623,744 for new projects in 1940; $481,122,150 for 1940 to 1945, to complete unfinished projects and undertake new ones; $95,594,500 to complete new projects in this period and $373,703,800 for projects to be begun after 1945.

Much of the transit program of the Board awaits the eventual unification of transit lines now being negotiated.

Among projects listed by the Board are construction of a Second Avenue subway to replace that Avenue's elevated line, expected to cost $249,300,000; digging of a tunnel under the East River to provide an extension of the proposed Worth Street branch of the Independent Subway System from Church Street to Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, at an estimated cost of $34,850,000; extension of the Independent Subway in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, from Rockaway Avenue, to Grand Avenue, $17,759,200; purchase of additional subway cars for the Independent System, $10,457,961 for 1940, and extension of the Flushing line of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to Bayside, Queens, $12,245,700.

Canadians Extend Hostels for Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN, Nova Scotia—Three units have been added to the chain of youth hostels in Canada, which this year have been extended into the Maritime Provinces.

Completion of hard-surface highways has given considerable impetus to bicycling, and a membership of 100 in the youth movement in Nova Scotia is expected before the close of the season.

Mailman on Horseback Voted Out in Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNCAN, Okla.—The last man in this State to deliver mail by horseback has been voted aside. The folks along the way prefer the conveniences of a rural mail route—the post office on wheels, as it is popularly called by those who patronize its stamp supply and purchase money orders and use the registry and C. O. D. services.

And so at the same time that Charlie Wade lengthens his rural mail route to 70 miles—one of the longest in the country—Alvey Lister and his pony will go into retirement.

Democracy Works Here

WEST COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP) — Page the man who said it was hard to get out the vote!

All but 12 of the 889 eligible voters here have enrolled for the Democratic primary for Aug. 22 to name a mayor and six councilmen. Four of the unenrolled are away. The others declined to register, says the Secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee, because they didn't "want to get mixed up in politics."

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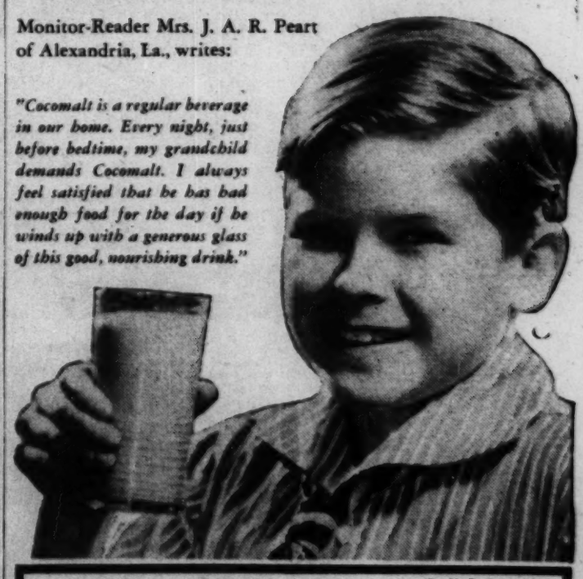

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Finland's Election Results; A Mandate for Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland — Recent elections in Finland have shown conclusively that the country still wishes to pursue a neutral course through the Europe-and political storm.

According to the Finnish constitution the new Parliament will not meet until early next year, and so the existing coalition government, returned with a gain of four seats in the election, will continue in office until the Diet is dissolved in the fall.

The whole country including the Opposition insisted upon neutrality, and, as there were no strongly contested domestic issues, the parties differing only on relatively small social questions, it is expected that the elections will change very little.

Neutrality Bloc

The international import of the election seems to be that Finland, while not fearing Russia—the Finns rule over no Russian minorities nor do they possess a "Danzig"—has decided to maintain its independence and neutrality. It is thought that it will continue to do everything in its power to keep up its close co-operation with the neutral Scandinavian bloc.

The fortification of the Aland Isles, strategic point in the Baltic, which Finland and Sweden, anxious to safeguard their neutrality, desire against the wishes of Russia, seems to be the only cause for disagreement between Russia and Finland. It is thought that Finland through friendly conversations hopes to arrive at an agreement with Russia on this subject.

The lack of any big domestic issue probably arises from the phase of prosperity and unity, which Finland is at present enjoying.

Unlike some of the nations which became independent after the World War, Finland has relatively no under-current struggle for national unity. It has been a nation since the twelfth century, although once united with Sweden and later with Russia. Since the industrial reorganization and the opening up of the land to small farmers after the war, the country has progressed rapidly.

Early this year two major domestic issues were settled when unemployment and national health insurance schemes were put into operation by the Government.

Party Coalition

The Government in power, and now returned by the election, represents a coalition between the Labor, Liberal, and Agrarian parties with Mr. Aino Kaario Cajander, a Liberal, as Premier. It promised the maintenance of neutrality and its liberal home policies.

The Opposition is mostly formed by the Conservative Coalition which tries to moderate the policy of the liberal-minded Government. One of its chief leaders is Mr. E. J. Linkomies.

Outside the Government, but not really in opposition, is the Swedish-speaking party, the chief duty of which is to represent the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority.

Also outside the Government, but in opposition to it and the Conservative Coalition, lie two small parties, the Patriotic National Movement and the Small Farmers. The former has leanings toward a more authoritarian policy and the Small Farmers are mainly concerned with problems peculiar to minor landowners.

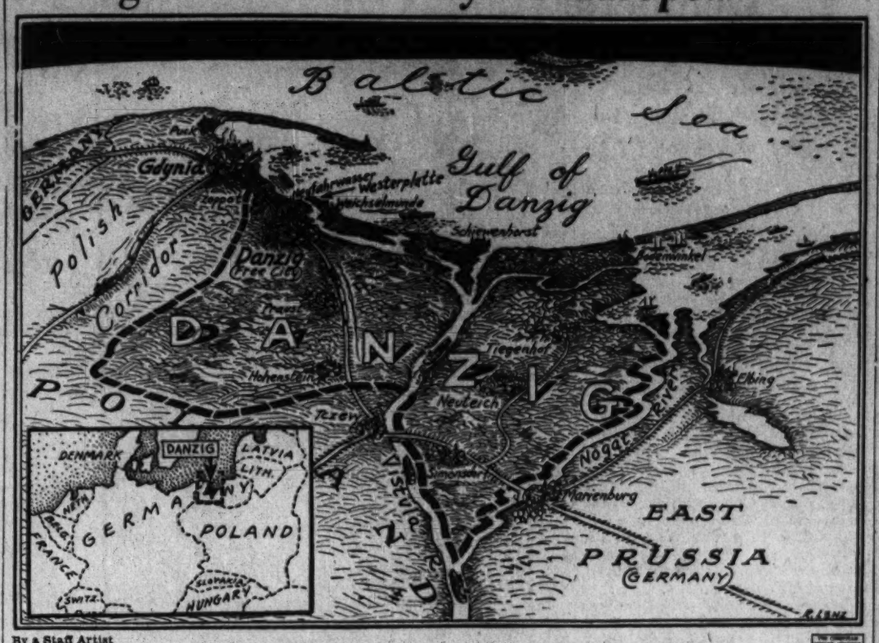
The Patriotic National Movement party at present faces the possibility of being dissolved. It is claimed that it is a revival of the Lapuan Liike, an old extremist party declared illegal a few years ago, and the case is now before the Court of Appeal.

In the Government coalition, Labor, the largest party, obtained 85 out of the 200 seats in Parliament, a gain of two. The Liberals acquired six, a loss of one, and the Agrarians 56, a gain of three.

The Conservative Coalition made a gain of five, bringing its total up to 25, the Swedish party dropped from 21 to 18, the Patriotic National Movement lost six and now has eight, and the Small Farmers kept their two seats.

It is not expected that the new Cabinet will differ very much from the present one.

Danzig—One of the Keys to European Peace



By a Staff Artist

German Expansion Has Halted at Free City's Border

Map shows close-up view of Danzig and the territory incorporated within the Free City, and still under the supervision of the High Commissioner of the League of Nations.

Danzig Leader Affirms Germany Will Back City

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Nazi leader in Danzig, Albert Forster, at a vast outdoor protest meeting yesterday hurled defiance at Poland and appealed to citizens of other nations aligned against Germany to prevent a war—but gave no hint of the plans of Adolf Hitler, the German führer.

He said he had no startling disclosures to make. He declared, however, that "Poland may rest assured" that Germany and the führer "are determined in the event of attack to stand at our side."

As for Danzig, he asserted, the Free City was prepared to defend its rights "with its blood."

Herr Forster spoke in a huge gathering amid the spotlights, loudspeakers and color of a typical Nazi rally, with the old Nazi refrain, "One People, one Reich, one Führer" chanted on all sides.

Carried by Loudspeakers

Sound trucks wound through Danzig's narrow streets to make sure of the huge turnout.

Nazis estimated 40,000 persons—many of them uniformed Storm Troopers—stood in the square before Herr Forster and that 60,000 others were gathered under loud speakers in other squares and communities of Free City territory.

"The Danzig population," he declared, "believes implicitly that the hour of liberation is coming and that the Free City will return to the Reich.

"The Danziger looks with especial veneration upon their Führer, Adolf Hitler, of whom they are convinced that he will fulfill their wish and thereby again give the right of self-determination that place which has been denied it in 1919.

"My beloved Danzigers, in this hour we cannot do anything better than to pledge solemnly to stick together, come what may, that we shall ward off every attack upon this sacred soil determinedly with the weapons at our hands and that we shall execute every command of our führer unquestioningly.

"May the day not be far distant when we convene here not for a protest meeting, but to celebrate the reunion of Danzig with the Reich."

Herr Forster attacked Polish newspapers and officials for threatening Danzig with artillery if it persists in its course of wishing incorporation with Germany.

"Danzig Is German" Theme

But his main theme was an indirect appeal to citizens of Britain, France, and the United States to recognize that "Danzig is German."

The argument to which he returned again and again was that there was no sense in sending English and French youths into battle to save Danzig for Poland when, according to the German contention, the city belongs historically and by choice to Germany.

He quoted many leading Englishmen and English and American newspapers to the effect that the Danzig cause is just.

"It must be clear to all peace-loving people what a crime was committed by Versailles and its formation of boundaries," he said.

"In this we are not alone, but many persons unknown to us in foreign countries, especially in France and England, agree with us."

Canada and New Zealand To Extend Trade Treaty

OTTAWA, Aug. 11 (CP)—Extension of the present trade agreement between Canada and New Zealand, due to expire Sept. 30 next, became a likelihood after a conference yesterday between Trade Minister William D. Euler and Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister of Finance and Customs.

The discussions terminated with an announcement that the two ministers will recommend to their respective Governments that the two agreements be extended "for a further period." The agreement was completed at Honolulu, May, 1932, and has been renewed annually since then.

Mr. Nash yesterday outlined to Mr. Euler the reasons underlying New Zealand's policy of regulating imports and especially its application to imports from Canada. He said Mr. Euler "recognized that in the circumstances which existed in New Zealand last December, and still exist, some effective measure for reducing total imports into New Zealand below the abnormally high levels which had been prevailing, was inevitable."

To Discuss Problems

Mr. Nash agreed, the announcement said, that the New Zealand Government will examine and do its best to meet representations by the Canadian Government in cases where undue hardship had been experienced through application of the New Zealand system of import control.

The statement continued:

"Recognize that the scale of restrictions imposed during the second six months of the present calendar year were abnormal in some cases, Mr. Nash undertook that, as circumstances permit, the New Zealand Government would do their utmost by the relaxation of restrictions to ensure the maximum expansion of trade between Canada and New Zealand, consistently with the maintenance of sound economic conditions in New Zealand and the obligations of the New Zealand Govrnment to existing industries.

Seeks Better Trade

"Mr. Nash called attention to the fact that while last year the New Zealand trade returns showed a record importation of Canadian goods, the exports from New Zealand to Canada were valued at only slightly more than $4,000,000 as compared with New Zealand exports to Canada in 1929 of a value of over $15,000,000.

"Mr. Euler for his party expressed the desire that every effort should be made to improve and extend trade relations between the two countries. While recognizing that the scope for enlarging imports of New Zealand products into Canada is limited by reason of the few products which New Zealand has available for export to Canada, the Canadian Minister expressed his readiness to examine means whereby Canadian purchases of New Zealand products could be increased, consistently with the accord of reasonable protection to Canadian domestic industries."

Polish-Lithuanian Relations Grow More Cordial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—With the re-establishment of friendly relations between Poland and Lithuania which followed the 1938 settlement of the two States' long-standing lack of agreement, communication between them has rapidly been restored. This year the friendliness has made progress. Every day Polish papers carry accounts of the arrival or departure of Lithuanian guests.

Most prominent of these guests has been the head of the Lithuanian Army who spent two days as guest of the Polish Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz. There have been many other Lithuanians who are leaders in their national affairs as well as many less in the public eye. For the first time since the World War, the people in one country are allowed to visit relatives in the other, and there are few Lithuanian families not tied by kinship to Poles. Sport clubs are continually coming to Poland for games ranging from table tennis to football.

In Gdynia, the director of the financial section of the Lithuanian Treasury and the engineer in charge of the construction of the new Lithuanian port which is to take the place of the lost Klaipeda, or Memel, have been studying the Polish port and its equipment. Five Lithuanian lawyers (administration experts) have arrived for study of Polish administrative methods.

A group making an extensive tour of Poland consists of 12 Lithuanian journalists, who were met at the Polish border by several eminent Polish journalists.

Events of the past year have caused the Lithuanians to feel the need of Poland's friendship. Since the seizure of Klaipeda by the Germans, Lithuania has turned more and more to Poland in commercial matters.

Danzig: Why It Cannot Vote Free City Into the Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

sioner, Sir Reginald Tower. In May, 1920, elections were held to choose 120 members of the Constituent Assembly, on a basis of universal suffrage. The Constitution was completed Aug. 11, and approved by the League Council on Nov. 17, 1920.

Few Constitutions are more scrupulous in safeguarding political and civil liberties. Germans from the first have had the opportunity to be represented in proportion to their importance. When National Socialism took over the German Government in 1933, Danzig soon followed. By early 1937 the Danzig Nazis had crowded out political opposition, and in November of that year Danzig openly modeled itself on the Reich's example. Many provisions of the liberal Constitution have been nullified.

Why, then, cannot the Nazi-dominated Senate and Popular Assembly vote Danzig into Germany? Could this not be justified as the self-determination of a people? Is this not a device against which Poland and other powers would find it difficult to protest?

The first obstacle to so easy a solution is Poland. Under Versailles and the Polish-Danzig Convention of Nov. 9, 1929, Poland controls the foreign affairs of Danzig. Behind Poland stands the League of Nations, still legally the ultimate guardian of Danzig's independence. Behind the League stand Britain and France, whose stop signal to Germany appears to be flasning in Danzig.

Decision Up to Poland

Neither Versailles nor the League weighs heavily in Herr Hitler's calculations. But British and French support of Poland is a different story. Prime Minister Chamberlain's recent warning that the use of force in Danzig would call into play Britain's armed guarantee of Poland, probably explains delays in Berlin's plans for bringing Danzig "back to Germany."

Poland, under the defensive alliance concluded with Britain April 6, has the power to decide when its independence is threatened, and when it will fight. Britain then stands committed to pitch in. Presumably Poland would take no drastic action without prior assurance that Britain would approve its action.

Poland's relations with Germany are strained at the moment, but just before Danzig became an acute issue there had been an interlude of cordiality between Warsaw and Berlin. This interlude took tangible form in the German-Polish Peace Declaration of Jan. 26, 1934.

Danzig figured prominently in the genesis of that pact. Disputes between Poland and Germany, and between Poland and Danzig, had been a recurrent topic before the League. Under a League Council ruling of 1924, Poland was granted the right to use the Westerplatte Peninsula in Danzig harbor for the storage and handling of war materials in transit to Poland.

Polish Garrisons Increased

Danzigers objected to having an explosives dump so near the city, but in 1928 an agreement was reached. Under this, Poland continues to use Westerplatte for arms, and Danzig may use the peninsula at other times.

With the Nazification of Danzig in 1933 after Herr Hitler's advent to power in Germany, disputes arose over Westerplatte, and Poland increased its garrison. Even so, for larger diplomatic reasons Poland allowed Germany to go ahead with the Nazification of Danzig. Poland, although allied with France, turned toward Germany in the 1934 pact.

During the Czechoslovakian crisis, Poland again found it advantageous to go with Germany. Teschen was regained from the Czechs. But Polish-German relations cooled as Poland crossed Berlin's path too often. Germany has regarded Poland as a temporary State, only to a less extent than Czechoslovakia.

In March of this year, Germany sought a settlement in Danzig and the Polish Corridor, asking Poland to return Danzig, to grant Germany an extraterritorial railway and automobile connection between East Prussia and the Reich, and to join a 25-year nonaggression pact with Germany.

Pact Renounced by Reich

Poland refused. On April 28 Germany formally renounced the Polish nonaggression pact, saying Poland had violated it by joining Britain.

Danzig is thus thrown again into the arena of Polish-German controversy. Although the city is German in population, it commands Poland's economic outlet to the Baltic. Danzig armed and in the hands of a hostile Germany might be used to liquidate Poland, as the Sudetenland was used to liquidate Czechoslovakia.

There the situation stands. Danzig cannot legally alter its own status. Poland could do nothing without League consent. Even the League could alter Danzig's status only by invoking the processes of Article XIX in the Covenant, providing for peaceful treaty revision.

Danzig therefore waits on what Germany may do, and how the Polish-British-French bloc will respond.

Action on Danzig Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

went to the Free City to organize National Socialists there a few years ago.

Impartial observers moreover feel that the present insistence that Wilsonian self-determination rights have been "betrayed" will also cut very little ice abroad after the annexation of Bohemia and Moravia and the transfer of the German population from South Tirol without such Germans being even allowed to appeal to the theory of "blood and soil" which so long played a definitive part in the National Socialist Party's program.

Hitler Has Final Word

Meanwhile Herr Forster's speech is regarded as a new development, not a climax in the Danzig campaign. If precedent is followed, the final word will be given by the Führer himself. He has two occasions in the near future at which this could be done, namely at the Tannenburg anniversary, Aug. 27, and during the National Socialist Party conference in September. Herr Forster's speech is held to be an interim affair, intended to keep attention directed toward the Danzig issue in the hope that it will bring others "to reason."

Week-end conversations between Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano in Salzburg are also expected to concern themselves mainly with the Danzig issue. Despite the propagandistic support of the Italian press, there is still a strong feeling here that Italy is by no means enthusiastic about the European struggle over the Free City, and may continue to recommend patience.

Other matters which also demand the attention of these statesmen are final arrangements for the involuntary evacuation of Germans from South Tirol, and the position in Hungary.

Few things are more remarkable than the way in which all references to changes in South Tirol are kept from the German people. Until now not a line has appeared in the press or over the radio here despite all that has been reported from Rome. But this does not mean that it is not known to thousands of Germans through direct information from Tirol, or Austrian relatives and friends, or from foreign press or radio sources.

Franco Concludes Government Shift; Cabinet Formed

BURGOS, Spain (AP) — Gen. Francisco Franco completed a shakeup of the Nationalist Government Aug. 10, appointing Col. Juan Beigbeder y Atienza, High Commissioner of Spanish Morocco, as Foreign Minister succeeding Count Francisco Gomez Jordana.

The only members of the old cabinet retained in the new Government are General Franco's brother-in-law, Ramon Serrano Suner, Minister of Government, and Alfonso Pena, Minister of Public Works.

With General Franco as President the other Ministers are:

Army, Gen. Jose Varela;

Navy, Vice-Admiral Salvador Moreno;

Air, Gen. Jaun Yague;

Justice, Esteban Bilbao Eguia;

Finance, Jose Larraz Lopez;

Industry and Commerce, Luis de Alarcon;

Agriculture, Joaquin Benjumea Burin;

National Education, Jose Ibanez Martin;

Ministers without Portfolio, Rafael Sanchez and Pedro Gamero.

An official announcement also carried the appointment of Gen. Munoz Grande as Secretary General of the Falange and Pedro Gamero as Vice-Secretary General.

Philippine Trial Reveals Plot to Kidnap Murphy

MANILA (AP)—A plot to capture former Governor General Frank Murphy and the Archbishop of Manila during the abortive uprising in 1935, was discussed in a letter read Aug. 10 at the rebellion trial of Benigno Ramos, notorious Sakdal leader.

It was alleged that Ramos wrote the letter while in exile in Japan before the uprising and forwarded it to other Sakdal leaders here. Ramos is free on bail on several charges and continues his campaign for the Presidency of the Commonwealth. Sixty were killed in the uprising, quelled by constabulary action.

Garner's Fishing Trip

UVALDE, Texas (AP)—Vice President Garner and his angling partner, Ross Brumfield, returned Aug. 10 from their first fishing trip since Congress adjourned.

Britain's Film Library

Scene in London

London

The National Film Library, which is a part of the activities of the British Film Institute, is now seeking a safe place in the country in which to deposit the large collection of movies it has built up in illustration of the development of the art of the screen. It has received a gift of £2,000 for this especial purpose.

The need for a library that will do for the films what is done for books by the Bodleian and the British Museum has long been appreciated. As early as 1911, a trade publication urged the establishment of a film library. Nothing practical was done in England, however, until the British Film Institute was opened in 1933 with the object of fostering the cultural and educational work of the screen. Soon afterwards the National Film Library was inaugurated, and began to acquire old films, chiefly from junk dealers and private collections, at the rate of hundreds of feet a week. It now possesses a foot of film for every book in the Cambridge University Library.

* * *

It is regrettable that this national film museum was not started until the entire silent era of the screen had run its course. The data it can show for the formative period of the films are therefore necessarily scrappy and incomplete, for few things so quickly slip into oblivion, and are so hard to rescue, as films that have already passed round the circuits of the big cinema companies. Nevertheless, it is probable that the Film Library's material on the first 10 years of the screen's career is at least as full and, in its way, as illuminating, as, for example, the Bodleian's collection of pre-Conquest manuscripts.

Most of the earliest films owned by the Library are less than a hundred feet long. They represent small, isolated, naturalistic incidents which seem quite pointless now, but which doubtless were breathlessly sensational in their day. One shows a rough sea breaking against a wall; in another a group of French workers is leaving a factory; a third depicts a motley crowd of horse and foot passengers making their way to the Derby some time before 1902; on a fourth a company of Gordon Highlanders marches off to the South African war, and a fifth anticipates the musical comedy films of later years by showing three Cossack dancers performing on a theater stage.

* * *

The Library also has an excellent historical collection of the first one-reel story films. There is "The Great Train Robbery" of 1903, the first fiction film; there is also the "Life of Charles Peace," one of the earliest British narrative pictures in existence. This was lately widely shown throughout Great Britain in Mr. Charles B. Cochran's "Flashbacks." An American film of 1911 brings a New Yorker to an old inn, where he sees a bullet hole, and falls asleep, dreaming of an ancestor shot over a game of cards. A Vitagraph picture of about the same date, recalling Barrie's "Admirable Crichton," tells the story of a chauffeur who, on a desert island, manifests such resource that he is elected king of his shipwrecked party, and, by virtue of this fact, on returning to civilization, is enabled to marry the highborn lady of his choice.

After that, the Library's collection of representative films grows thicker and thicker. It is constantly being reinforced by presentation copies of the principal American and British pictures of today, and is rapidly becoming an invaluable source of material for the serious historian of the screen.

Harold Hobson

Of All Things!

'Peep, Peep'—A Chick

KANNAPOLIS, N. C. (AP)—Mrs. J. F. Little's young daughter was helping with the dishes.

"Peep, peep," she heard.

Looking into a large bowl where the eggs were kept, the little girl found an infant chick, still damp but chirping cheerfully.

Police Station Hideout

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP) — The two policemen spotted the man they wanted and from then on it was a zig-zag footrace for four blocks.

Suddenly their quarry ducked into a building.

It was a police station.

He Gets Around

BIRDS POINT, Mo. (AP)—J. D. Byrne, who lives almost within the shadow of a bridge over the Mississippi to Illinois, crossed it recently for the first time since it was built 10 years ago.

He went to Cairo, Ill., to visit a son.

"I'm a home lover," explained Mr. Byrne.

It Still Runs

HARTINGTON, Neb. (AP)—County Treasurer Louis G. Riibe could hardly believe it, but F. R. Roskopf of Hartington applied for an automobile license for a de luxe model 1904 Reo, with two cylinders, hard rubber tires and a chain drive!

Banding of Birds in Britain Traces Routes of Migrations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England—Champion ringer of birds in Britain is Dr. H. J. Moon, who has thus become one of the chief present-day contributors to ornithology, especially bird migration. Altogether, Dr. Moon has been responsible for marking nearly a tenth of the 626,238 birds ringed in Britain in the past 30 years.

With the help of an assistant Dr. Moon fits numbered aluminum identity rings to the birds' legs, and as most of these are nestlings not found in colonies, it means the finding of hundreds and sometimes thousands of nests among the Lakeland fells every year.

Last year he ringed 4,742 birds including 129 pied flycatchers and 220 pied wagtails. There are only two nesting areas of the pied flycatcher in Britain—in Lakeland and North Wales—and Dr. Moon's garden on the shores of Ullswater is in the midst of one of them. There under the shadow of Stybarrow Crag one may see a buzzard soaring high over the lake or listen to the jays screaming in the trees of Glencoyne, hear the woodwarbler's quivering trill, and then the sandpiper whistle. Glencoyne Wood is owned by the National Trust, and Dr. Moon is chairman of the local committee. Within an area of two or three acres there were 20 nests of pied flycatchers.

Many Days of Fieldwork

Even the keen nature-lover knows how difficult it is to find more than a score of bird nests each spring, so that it can easily be realized how many days of painstaking fieldwork and how many thousand nests must be found by Dr. Moon and his assistant, for in a year he may ring in their nests as many as 130 lapwings, 600 starlings, 975 song thrushes, 849 blackbirds, 248 pied wagtails, 136 curlew, and 61 redshanks.

Lapwings which he ringed on these Lakeland fells were recovered in Newfoundland after a gale blew them over the Atlantic; thrushes and blackbirds from his garden have been found in Ireland, and warblers in Africa and western Europe. In 1935 alone he ringed more than 1,000 young song thrushes without harming a single bird, for they all went about their daily rounds again wearing the light numbered metal ring—much like a pigeon ring but for a different address on it—around one leg.

Winter Habitations Traced

By this means Dr. Moon discovered to how great an extent North country thrushes, blackbirds, redshanks, snipe, woodcock, and curlew, winter in the milder climate of Ireland, and how the pied wagtails, meadow-pipits, lapwings, and other varieties hatched in the North, winter in France and Spain.

The British Empire Naturalists' Association and other important bodies have made special visits to Dr. Moon's garden by Ullswater. The lapwing seen tumbling in flight over the fellside, wailing its plaintive pee-wit call, may next winter be "in the news" reported from Portugal. The swallows winnowing by on blue wings may "break print" some day in news from Natal or Cape Colony—all identified by their small numbered leg-rings.

In the press there are sometimes reports of birds Dr. Moon has ringed near Ullswater recovered in three continents, although the lapwings in 1929 were the biggest news of all, for they went right across the North Atlantic to add a new bird to the Canadian list.

Danish Girl Swims Baltic, Bettering Previous Record

COPENHAGEN (AP) — Jenny Kammersgaard waded ashore this morning at Gedser, southernmost point of Denmark, completing her second swim across the Baltic Sea.

The young Danish girl's time for the 43-mile swim was 34 hours, six hours less than it took her last year. Then, however, she swam in the opposite direction—from Gedser to Niegenhagen, Germany.

Reserved for Horses

EUGENE, Ore. (AP)—Maybe the day of the horse is gone, but Victor Johnson paid a dollar fine for parking his auto in a zone reserved for horse-drawn vehicles.

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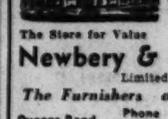
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Washington Sideglances

Too many Bridges in the news—A few facts on croakers, pike, and sauger—A new high in rhetorical resignations—White House police shed their coats—Time to go to work.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Which Bridges?: Every time we read the news from San Francisco these days we get a start. You see, the Bridges that we know best is Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, the presidential candidate and doughty opponent of the New Deal and all its works, leftist or otherwise. So when we read headlines that say: "Bridges Called Communist," or "Bridges for Government Ownership" or "Bridges Defends Strike Practices" or "Bridges Lauds Roosevelt" it gives us a dreadful turn. We realize in a little while, of course, that the headlines refer to Harry Bridges, now under deportation trial in San Francisco. But for a moment, all that is stable in our political cosmos begins to sway dizzily.

Yes croakers: Newspaper readers will not be surprised to learn that there were 51 per cent more croakers in the United States on July 15, 1939, than there were a year ago. But they may ask by what Gallupdemain this interesting statistic was come by. Of course, the croakers aren't what you think—the kind of citizen who sees doom around every corner. They are the pesky fish that take your bait when you want something better, in Chesapeake Bay and elsewhere, and then croak reproachfully after you make the mistake of hauling them in. And your Uncle Sam, who knows everything, knows that there are 51 per cent more croakers (in cold storage) this year than last. But this is nothing, there are 1030 per cent more pike, blue and sauger. But don't ask us what sauger are. All this information comes from the neatly mimeographed news releases sent us daily by an eager Government.

Whee!: Seldom do letters of resignation attain the rhetorical (if misspelled) excitement of those which Golden W. Bell, Assistant Solicitor General, and the President exchanged on Mr. Bell's retirement to become legal adviser to the High Commissioner to the Philippines. Mellifluous Mr. Bell wrote: "The fascination of adventuring in your service to these far places with Frank Sayre to meet novel and momentous (sic) problems is one of the few opportunities that could lure me from the Department of Justice . . . under these exhilirating circumstances, I tender my resignation. . . ."

The President replied: "I should be loathe to accept your resignation as the Assistant Solicitor General if such action meant that your superb abilities were to be lost to the public service. . . . I am particularly pleased that you are looking forward with such enthusiasm . . . with gratitude and appreciation for all that you have done and with best wishes that your greatest hopes will be realized in the Philippines. . . ."

Dress Reform at the White House: The last strongholds of police formality in the United States have fallen. Gradually the custom of policemen removing their tunics in the summer has spread, and now it has actually reached the White House. There, on the Monday following the adjournment of Congress (presumably they waited so nobody could protest on the floor), the White House police discarded their jackets. They appeared in airy white shirts, with gold W. H.'s on the collars. Their service revolvers were strapped on the outside, incased in spotless white holsters hanging from white Sam Browne belts! It was an incongruous sight, and, although critics called them "white-wings," the police stuck to their undress.

Works While They Play: It may be the adjournment of Congress for some folks, but it's just a lot more work for David Lynn, the Architect of the Capitol. Now he can get down to business. His first job will be to supervise painting of the Capitol dome, a four-year job, just like presidential elections, only one year in advance. They expect to start this week, and the amount of paint used is prodigious: 1,000 gallons of paint proper, 40 gallons of oil, 475 gallons of turpentine, and so on. And when Congress comes back, Mr. Lynn can ease off his labors!

Discreet: Only one person, as far as we could find out, declined to give an interview last weekend when Congress adjourned. That was the Senate barber. "The upstairs," he said pointing apologetically to the Senate Chamber, "don' like foh me to talk to you newspaper gemmun." We will guard his secrets.

Congressional Whims:

1. Fooling' themselves: The vagaries of a closing Congress are many. Thus, on Aug. 3 the Senate took up and passed a wrong bill, as the result of a typographical error in printing the Senate calendar. The bill was unimportant, but it was wrong. The highly important Logan bill, subjecting to court review the rule-making authority of various independent boards and agencies, was passed by the Senate after only the title was read.

2. Fooling the President: And President Roosevelt himself thought Congress had passed a bill which—in a form different from his information—had only gone through the Senate. The bill—which he said provided five new Federal judges—actually provided two Circuit judges and six District Court judges. It passed the Senate after a delay behind the "truth-in-fabrics" bill, a measure urgently desired by the wool-growing West. The House Judiciary Committee meantime had reported out a similar bill. It wasn't quite the same, so on the floor Representative Celler tried to get unanimous consent to pass the identical bill. One Congressman, Representative Earl D. Michener (R) of Michigan objected, and the whole thing fell flat. But nobody told the President that the measure had failed by this fluke, hence he erred in his public statement on the judiciary situation.

New York to Curb Fireworks Sale?

SILVER LAKE, N. Y. (AP)—A committee of New York State's legislators is in search of a legal formula by which the use of fireworks may be controlled without dimming the glory of the "Glorious Fourth."

Disavowing any intent of spoiling the citizens' fun on Independence Day, the New York State joint legislative committee on interstate co-operation Aug. 10 resolved to continue its study of a proposed "model" State fireworks control law providing for the sale of fireworks to and exhibition by only "responsible groups," which would be licensed.

At the same time, the committee decided to attempt to end a road-toll controversy between Connecticut and Westchester County officials.

In the matter of fireworks it was the apparent intention of the committee to explore the possibilities of an agreement between New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, whereby the "bootlegging" of fireworks from one State to another might not upset existing restrictions.

Assemblyman Harold C. Ostertag of Attica said agitation for State control originated with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in New York City, which has a municipal ban on the sale of fireworks.

Connecticut has no such ban, Mr. Ostertag explained, and New York City residents import from that State. New Jersey, he added, has a "fairly workable law."

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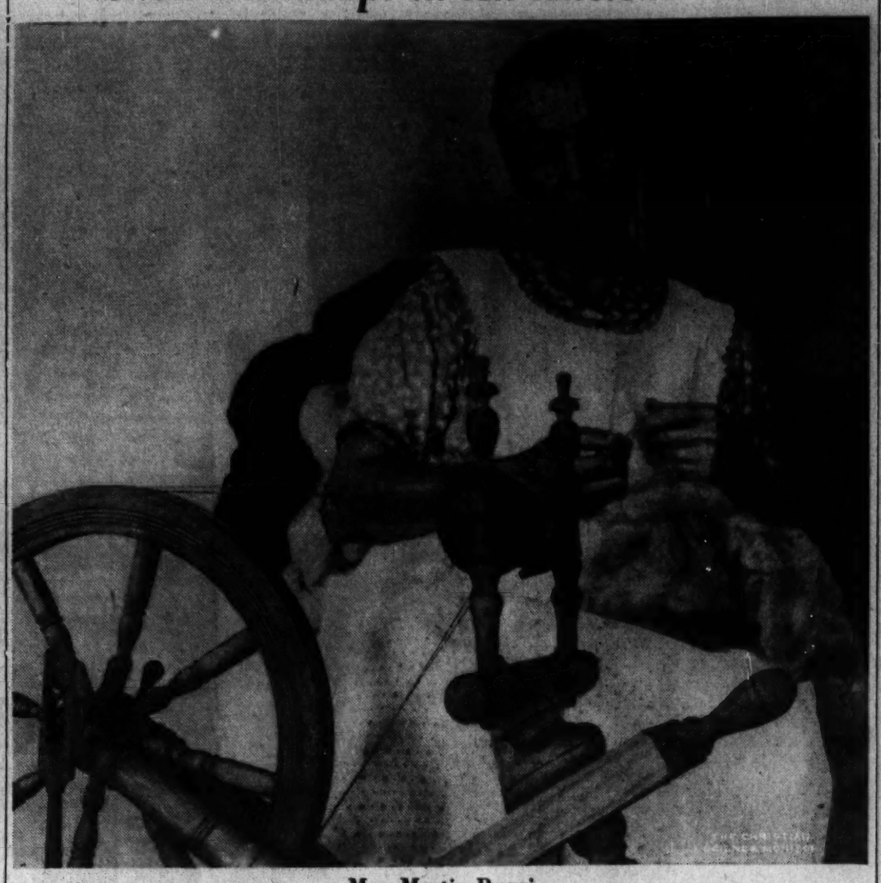

Mrs. Martin Bugai

Mrs. Bugai, who lives near Traverse City, Michigan, grows her own wool, shears the sheep, washes the fleece, cards the wool, reels it, spins it into yarn and knits garments for her family.

Police Captain Admits Signing Bridges Letter

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 11 (AP) — The defense in the Harry Bridges' deportation trial struck yesterday at testimony of Police Captain John J. Keegan of Portland, Ore., that he never had asked officials outside the Northwest to obtain evidence against the Australian-born C. I. O. labor leader.

Captain Keegan previously had denied the genuineness of a photostatic copy of a letter the defense charged he wrote to Chief of Police James E. Davis of Los Angeles in October, 1937. Yesterday he acknowledged its authenticity, but explained he often signed letters, written by his officers, without reading them.

The letter, marked "personal and Police to see James Thorme, a Comconfidential," asked the Chief of munist Party organizer at Los Angeles. It stated that Captain Keegan believed Thorme was "very sore" at the Communist Party.

Sought Affidavit

"If he'll make a statement to prove beyond doubt that Bridges is a member of the Communist Party," Captain Keegan desired that Chief Davis "take him before Mr. Carr of the Los Angeles Immigration Service" as soon as possible to make an affidavit against Bridges. The letter also contained a statement "no doubt you are aware of what we of the Portland Police Department are doing in regard to Harry Bridges."

The Government is attempting to deport Mr. Bridges on grounds that he is a Communist which he has denied.

When Captain Keegan acknowledged the genuineness of the letter, Richard Gladstein, Defense Counsel, snapped: "Why did you have difficulty recognizing your own signature?"

"I didn't recognize the letter itself," the witness answered "there are many letters signed by me that I don't even read." He added that his officers often dictated letters to stenographers and then offered them to him for his signature.

Personal and Confidential

"Is it your testimony, Captain Keegan, that you would sign a letter in the Harry Bridges case, marked personal and confidential, which somebody else had dictated and you hadn't even read?"

"Yes," Captain Keegan replied instantly.

A handwriting expert testified that an "adverse" witness who claimed his affidavit had been altered, made the changes himself.

The witness, Edward O. Heinrich, of Berkeley, Calif., brought his powerful microscope and laboratory materials to the Angel Island hearing and, after extensive tests, took the stand.

John L. Leech, a Portland, Ore., house painter who said he had resigned from the Communist Party, previously had testified that party members had coerced him into signing an affidavit stating he had been offered up to $10,000 to testify that Bridges was a member of the Communist Party but that the Australian-born C. I. O. labor leader was not a member of the Party. Then Mr. Leech charged the affidavit had been altered and three corrections made in ink. Mr. Heinrich contradicted Mr. Leech's charge someone else had changed his affidavit.

Pennsylvania Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Solution of Pennsylvania's major traffic problems will be the objective of a newly organized Safety Committee unit of the State Motor Federation. The Committee will be directed by T. Elmer Transeau, Chief of the Safety Bureau of the State Department of Revenue, and James T. Haviland, Treasurer of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia.

Michigan Woman Grows Wool To Knit Socks and Sweaters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—After her day's work is finished, Mrs. Martin Bugai, who lives seven miles from Traverse City, Mich., sits down to her spinning wheel and spins wool into yarn, and thinks back on her life as a pioneer woman of Northern Michigan. Shearing her own sheep, a flock of 45, and washing, carding, spinning, and reeling the wool, and then knitting it into socks, mittens, sweaters and even lace, isn't a hobby for Mrs. Bugai. Early years were lean years for her; with seven children to raise, and not much income. She learned to economize.

Mrs. Bugai learned to spin when she was first married, as her husband had to have heavy woolen socks, with good wearing quality, while he was working in the woods, near Shatlan, Mich. After three years living in the lumbercamp, Mrs. Bugai's father gave them 40 acres of swampland at Solom, Mich., which they had to clear. Here they built a log house. They didn't have an easy time. Crops wouldn't grow on this swampland. But it was good browsing land for sheep, and with wool one could knit warm stockings and mittens and sweaters for the family.

Finally the opportunity arose to acquire a farm away from the swamp. By dint of hard labor the farm was made to produce and to pay for itself. But she still practiced economy and spun her own wool.

Now Mrs. Bugai has a flock of 45 sheep, which she shears, keeping about 25 pounds of wool for her own use, and selling the rest. The life of a pair of her socks is three years, and by reknitting the heel and toe, she makes them last five years. Mittens and sweaters just don't wear out.

She learned from her mother, who credited her long life to hard labor, the way to dye yarn when no money was to be had. For yellow, she boiled the yarn with onion leaves, and for purple, she made a liquid of Indian weed, a small weed that grows in a cornfield or a garden, and dipped the yarn in it.

During the late depression, money was again scarce and spinning was still an economic issue, as her youngest children were still of school age. Now her children are grown, and most of them married, but she still has her grandchildren for whom to spin and knit. "Besides," she said, "I enjoy my thoughts so, when I am spinning."

Jasper National Park: Its Call Is Spreading

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jasper Park, Alberta

It is well that Jasper National Park is Canada's largest playground. If this were not true, then there would have been considerable congestion here this summer as thousands of vacationists—you can hardly call them tourists—from all parts of the United States and Canada, and from Europe, have made Jasper Park Lodge their headquarters. The Lodge, owned and operated by the Canadian National Railroad, is experiencing one of its most successful seasons this summer, with near capacity bookings being recorded. Many distinguished individuals find Jasper an outstanding vacation retreat and, while this writer was stopping at the lodge, Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes and New York's Gov. Herbert H. Lehman arrived for a long stay.

One could easily be content with remaining at the Lodge for months, sitting on its spacious porch which looks out upon the sparkling snowy slopes of Mount Edith Cavell or strolling along the undulating tree-lined shores of Lac Beauvert or wandering through one of the many colorful flower beds. You don't have to go out of sight of the Lodge to do this. Nor do you need to go more than 200 feet to have an invigorating swim in the pool or to have a game of tennis. The 18-hole golf course is a treat in itself whether you play golf or not. The lush green fairways which roll up hill and down dale offer unobstructed views of the towering Canadian Rockies. At any turn you may come across playful bears or see deer grazing.

There are scores of motor and horseback side trips. The most popular this summer, of course, is the 175-mile round-trip drive to the Columbia Icefields over the newly constructed road opened for the first time this summer. Then there are motor trips to Mount Edith Cavell, to Maligne Canyon, and to other points of interest.

Numerous horseback trails radiate in all directions from the Lodge. One which attracts scores of riders is the journey into Maligne Lake, accessible only by the sure-footed Dobbin.

* * *

When the two new "400's" are placed in service between Chicago and the Twin Cities, the North Western Terminal in Chicago will be the "home-port" of more streamlined and semi-streamlined speedsters than any rail terminal in America serving one railroad only. In addition to the two "400's," there are two Cities of Denver; two Cities of Los Angeles; one City of San Francisco; one City of Portland; the Forty Niner, and the Treasure Island Special, all plying from the big terminal on West Madison Street in Chicago.

L. F. M.

Dies Opposes Third Term On Grounds of Precedent

GALVESTON, Texas (AP)—Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas of the Congressional Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, told interviewers he opposed a third term for President Roosevelt "on principle" because he thought it would be a bad practice.

"It is right that the American people should always be suspicious of those in power. There is no danger of an unpopular man becoming dictator. Every dictator who has developed has been a popular man capable of swaying the emotions of the masses."

Mr. Dies accused Communists of working secretly to bring about a huge public debt, inflation and the realization "of every crack-pot scheme which they think will destroy private industry and bring about a state of chaos, from which they expect Communism to emerge."

He sailed aboard the liner Seminole for New York en route to Washington.

Iowa's Arts Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—The first Fine Arts Festival of the State University of Iowa—the combined efforts of the schools of drama, music, and arts—has been so successful that plans are being made for next year's festival.

States to Boost Aged Help to Get Full Federal Aid?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Social Security Board figures indicated today that every state except California, birthplace of the old-age pension movement, would have to tap new sources of revenue in order to benefit from new provisions of the old-age assistance program.

Amendments to the Social Security Act now before President Roosevelt for approval raise from $15 to $20 the maximum which the Federal Government may contribute monthly to the needy aged on a 50-50 matching basis with the states.

Statistics for June disclosed that only California, with a $17.45 donation of its own, drew the maximum from the Treasury, although a dozen states came close.

States' Contributions

Board officials said that no state could go higher until its legislature approved an increase in its own donation. During Congressional debate on the revision, some members said states had just about reached their taxing limit for this purpose and might not be able to take advantage of the increase.

Behind California, the top-ranking states on the old-age assistance list, together with the present state contributions, are: Massachusetts, $14.16; Colorado, $14.10; Nevada, $13.28; Arizona, $13.17; Connecticut, $13.10; District of Columbia, $12.78; New York, $11.78; New Hampshire, $11.82; Wyoming, $11.51. Arkansas was at the bottom of the list, with the Federal and State Governments each contributing $3.01.

The Board estimated that the old-age assistance program would give aid to 1,857,800 persons this month, with Illinois leading the list with 133,500.

More Personnel

Preparing for new work because of the expanded program authorized in the amendments, the Board announced it soon would increase its administrative personnel. There will be little change in the Baltimore office, where 4,000 employees keep 45,000,000 old-age insurance accounts, and in the headquarters at Washington, where 2,000 are employed. The expansion will take place in the 323 field and 12 regional offices.

Congress approved an increase from $21,450,000 to $22,000,000 in the Board's administrative expenses for the current fiscal year. It voted $358,000,000 for old-age assistance, unemployment compensation, aid to dependent children and the blind. Last year's total was $307,000,000.

Besides raising the maximum old-age assistance contributions, the new amendments would freeze the old-age insurance pay roll contributions by employer and employee at 1 per cent each until 1943, and would advance the date for beginning payments of these benefits from Jan. 1, 1942 to Jan. 1, 1940.

Drought Cuts July Production of Milk

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture reported yesterday that drought and poor pastures had "sharply curtailed" July milk production in important northeastern dairy areas.

"For the first time since Feb. 1, 1938," the Department's Crop Reporting Board said, "milk production per cow on the first of the month in North Atlantic States was below the 10-year average for the date."

The Board said total milk production on Aug. 1 in the nation, while well above average, was between 1 and 2 per cent less than on Aug. 1 last year.

Adobe Dwellers Protest Eviction for Tax Sale

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP)—The City Administration was confronted Aug. 11 with vehement protests by more than 80 householders threatened with eviction from ancient adobe homes dating back to Spanish colonial times.

A delegation pleaded with the Council against scheduled sale of the homes for delinquent taxes. City Attorney C. R. McIntosh said the only other solution to the "distasteful" tax sale would be for the city to purchase the property and allow the present owners to redeem it.

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New Deal Plans Campaign For Wagner Health Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—The New Deal made no serious effort to push the Wagner health bill at the past session of Congress, but is understood to be reserving its effort for a powerful drive when Congress meets next January, or at an earlier special session.

President Roosevelt is expected to offer a list of bills with which to establish a record upon which the liberal New Deal group may go to the country in the 1940 election. The list is tentatively assumed to include a revivified lending-spending bill, a revised WPA program, the $800,000,000 housing bill blocked in the last session, and the health bill.

The latter is known as S1620 and attracted almost no legislative discussion in the session just past. A subcommittee was at work on it, however, and on Aug. 3, just before Congress quit, Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana introduced a preliminary report. This specifically failed to indorse the precise provisions of the Wagner program, but gave them general approval and declared that actual details are being worked out. The circumstances under which the report was issued, together with information from New Deal authorities, indicate pretty conclusively that the bill will be a highlight next session.

"A critical analysis of the present provisions of S1620 shows a number of points at which its specific purposes can be more clearly stated and its provisions improved," says the preliminary report. "The Committee has not yet reached any conclusions concerning the precise rate at which Federal appropriations should be increased, but the Committee is agreed on the general principle that the proportion of Federal assistance should be greater to those States in which there is the greatest need for the services contemplated under the bill."

West Counts Far East Stake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Any action the United States may take in its economic or political relations to Japan, and the Sino-Japanese conflict, affects the entire Pacific Coast.

Thus the notification to Japan that this country has ended its 1911 navigation and commerce treaty seriously affects the Pacific Coast's trade with Japan and the Japanese-controlled ports in China.

With this action from Washington—which has been universally applauded by the press and in most business quarters on this Coast—comes the first actual squeeze on the pocketbooks of westerners resulting from the "international situation."

Losses and Peace

The fact that West Coast residents—and generally elsewhere throughout the country—agree with the Hull-Roosevelt step following many economic altercations with the Japanese indicates they are willing to take a few losses for the sake of preserving peace.

Thus the $41,500,000 monthly stake the Pacific Coast has tied up in the treaty, which will automatically cease functioning in six months, comes down to such personal things as jobs and wages.

Los Angeles does an annual $45,000,000 export and a $4,000,000 import business with Japan alone.

Those are the 1938 local Foreign Trade Association figures. San Francisco's 1938 export trade with Japan was $23,000,000 and imports were $5,000,000. Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash., and San Diego, Calif., come in to a lesser, but important, degree.

* * *

Trade Analyzed

Items sent to Japan—exclusive of Japanese-controlled China ports—include crude and bulk oil, gasoline, iron ore, iron and steel, scrap iron, raw cotton among the more important.

Then you begin to realize there is at least a grain of truth to the slogan of the International Chamber of Commerce: "World Peace Through World Trade."

New treaties, new understandings, based on clear conceptions of where and how each nation stands are more than mere possibilities. These are what the West—from waterfront, oil field, farm, and lumber camp—is looking for.—**Royal Arch Gunnison.**

Court to Get Ford Labor Board Order

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that the Ford Motor Company violated the Wagner Act and must reinstate with back pay 24 discharged employees. In Detroit, counsel for the Ford Company said Aug. 10 that it would fight the order in the courts.

In holding the company guilty of certain labor practices described as unfair, the Board ordered it to stop discouraging membership in the United Automobile Workers Union, assaulting or intimidating union men, or interfering with employees' collective bargaining rights.

The Board ruled that the company had not dominated the Ford Brotherhood of America, Inc., an employees' organization. It dismissed charges that the company had discharged unjustly 11 additional employees, but said the company was guilty of discrimination in discharging the 24.

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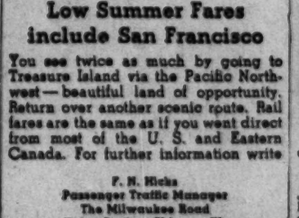

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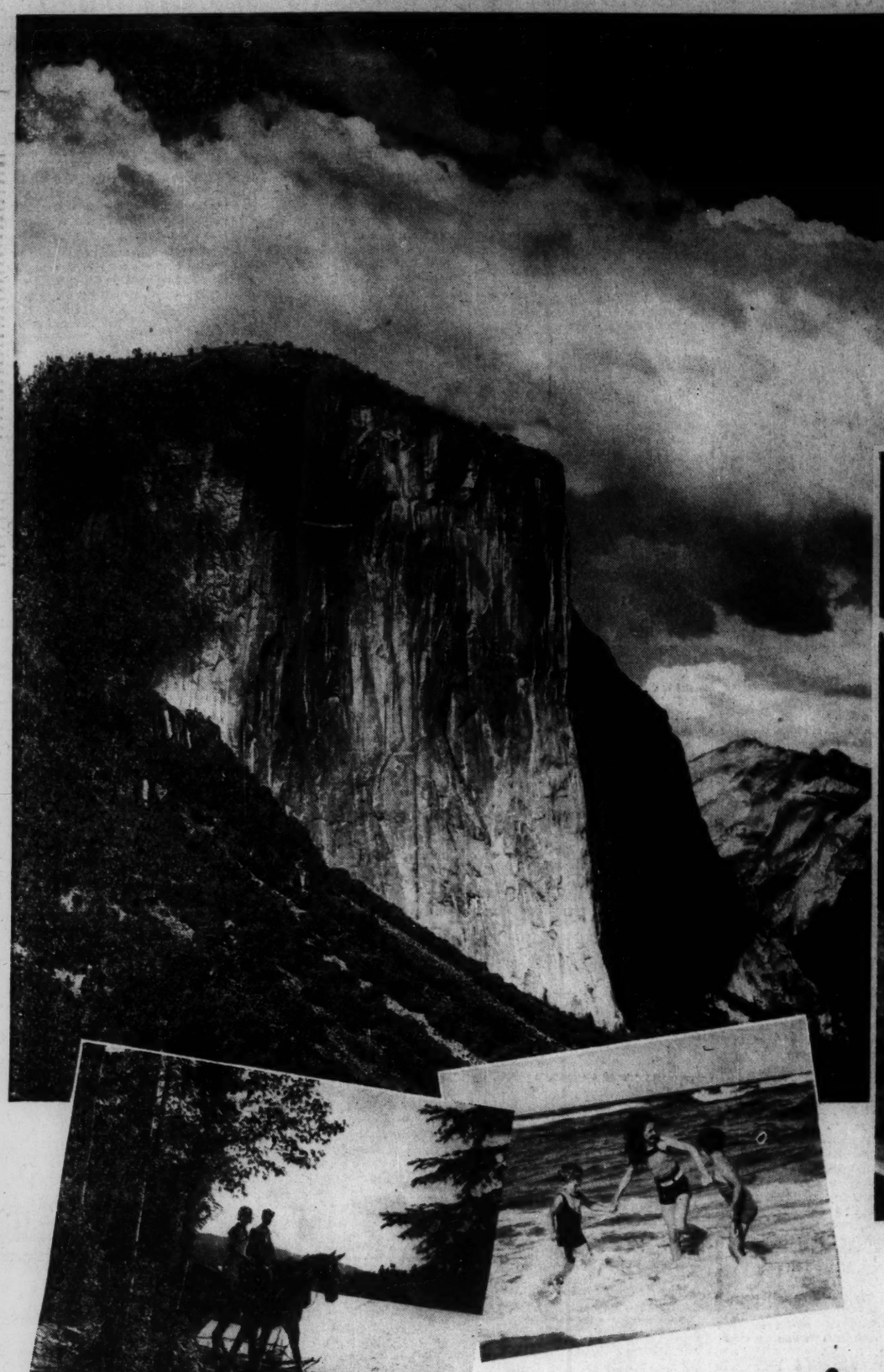

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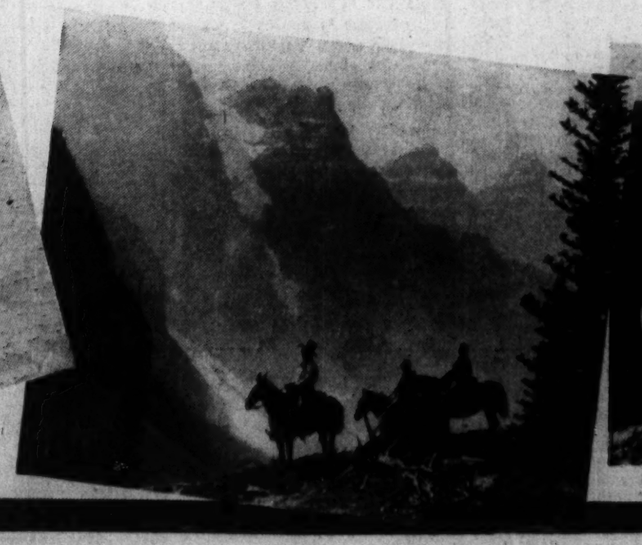
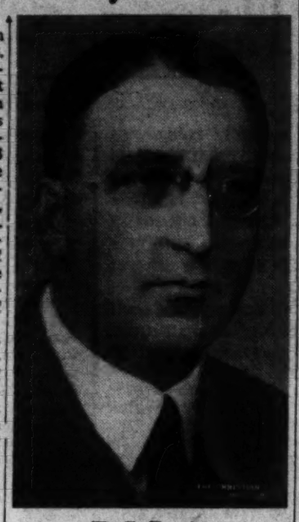


New Saskatchewan Judge Is Former Attorney General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — With the recent appointment of T. C. Davis, formerly Provincial Attorney General, to the Appeal Court of this Province, the Saskatchewan Government has lost one of its ablest members. Mr. Davis became a cabinet minister in 1926 and has been a member of the Government since, with the exception of four years, 1930 to 1934, when his party was out of power. During his years as attorney general, he effected many reforms of the legal system of the Province to provide quick and efficient administration of policing and of justice.



T. C. Davis
Appointed to Appeal Court of Saskatchewan

Mr. Davis took a strong interest in the development of Northern Saskatchewan; and much of the development of mineral resources of the North in the past eight or nine years was due to his foresight. He flew thousands of miles over northern air routes to familiarize himself with the conditions and resources of that vast hinterland.

Mr. Davis was the Province's official representative at the Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in 1937.

J. W. Estey, Minister of Education, has assumed Mr. Davis' duties as Attorney General, and keeps his educational post, pending the new cabinet line-up later this year.

Motor Horns to Go Beep-Beep In England—Not Wonk-Wonk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Motor horns are not the "big noise" they were—there's to be a limit to the volume of sound they may make in Britain in future, according to an agreement between the Transport Ministry and manufacturers.

No horns with a loudness exceeding 100 phons (wind tone horns are allowed 105 phons), are to be fitted to new motor vehicles after Oct. 1, neither will they be manufactured nor offered for sale on the home market. This is in line with efforts to make city streets and country roads places of at least relative quiet.

Hours during which motor-horn blowing may take place have already been limited—no one may sound his horn between 11 p. m. and 7.30 a. m. in urban areas—but limitation of the capacity of the motor horn for noise is expected to help lessen the strident sounds of business and leisure hours. Compulsory limitation of the loudness of horns, already under consideration, has been rendered unnecessary by this new agreement, the outcome of negotiations lasting for more than a year. But people these days are not driving "on the horn" nearly as much as they used to; they drive more by sight than by sound, experts say.

The agreement is the second practical result of the report of the Department Committee on motor noise issued in 1935. The first was an agreement by manufacturers that the standard of quietness for motorcycles and sports cars should be raised. This measure has undoubtedly helped to lessen road-traffic noises to a certain extent. People, however, still complain of the amount of noise some motorists make with their cars, and the most effective way of checking this is generally agreed to be by police action. Noise offenses numbered 8,929 out of a total of 572,762 motoring offenses of all kinds last year, compared with 10,703 noise offenses in 1937 out of a total of 579,170.

In its report the Department Committee set up a scale of noises, measured in phons. The upper limit was set at 130 phons. Next to that is the noise one hears close to an airplane engine—110-120 phons. The noise of a pneumatic drill is reckoned at 105-110 phons, a loud motor horn 100-105, 90-95 the interior of a tube train, 60-75 average to loud conversation, and 20-30 the sounds of a quiet country house.

Swiss Courts Expose Spies In Under-Cover Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — National Socialist methods of penetration in the countries bordering on Germany have been exposed in the trial, before Swiss courts, of the leaders of a party called: "The True Confederates of National Socialist Conception."

The defendants, headed by Dr. Alfred Zander, are all Swiss citizens, and were sentenced to prison terms ranging from four to 18 months. The organization was founded just after the Austrian Anschluss. A news agency was set up which circulated its pamphlets mainly in Germany. A number of Swiss politicians, French and Czechoslovak consulates and diplomatic agents were watched and reports were handed over to various persons connected with the German Government or the German National Socialist Party.

Spying Is Under Ban

Political spying for a foreign country is prohibited by a special regulation concerning the safety of the Swiss State, dated June 21, 1936.

Dr. Zander and his friends were not, however, concerned with military secrets. It has not been proved either that they received German money, although they have not been able to provide convincing evidence about the source of all their income.

The Swiss press has abstained from lengthy commentaries, thus avoiding giving the case too much importance and avoiding the use of strong language which would be resented across the Rhine. But the public has watched the proceedings with keen interest and they have not passed unnoticed in other European countries.

Never Very Strong

The number of the "True Confederates" was insignificant; they were never more than 400 in all. Yet their downfall marks a turning point in the policy of the Right in several European countries.

For a long period of time it seemed to many that bona fide collaboration could be established between all the forces opposed to the progress of Marxism on the national as well as on the international plane. But it is now considered that there can be no "white International," because the National Socialists of Germany would try and impose German influence on neighboring countries by this and other means. The arrest and conviction of the "True Confederates" coincides with a movement among the Swiss Nationalists to sever all possible connection with foreign countries, and to place themselves on a strictly national basis.

Thomas in Plea For Labor Peace

WASHINGTON (AP)—A plea for a "working agreement" between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., even though they maintain their separate entities, was made Aug. 11 by Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D), of Utah, of the Senate Labor Committee.

Summing up the 53 days of hearings held by the Committee on proposed changes in the Wagner Act, Mr. Thomas told reporters that he saw no reason why the two labor organizations should have to get together as one.

Mr. Thomas said he believed that the discord between the two labor organizations had been a contributing factor to the demand for changes in the Wagner Act, which guarantees the right of collective bargaining to workers.

Farley Has Luncheon With Polish President

WARSAW (AP)—President Moscicki entertained United States Postmaster General James A. Farley at a private luncheon Aug. 11. Mr. Farley was to be a guest of Foreign Minister Joseph Beck at a dinner party, after which he was to leave by train for Cracow. He is then to go to Vienna and Rome.

House Committee to Visit American Defense Bases

WASHINGTON (AP)—Members of the House Military Affairs Committee will speak from first hand information in any arguments during the next session on national defense and military post improvements.

They'll gain the information on a month's trip that will take them by airplane and Army transport ship to flying fields and military bases throughout the United States, Panama and Hawaii.

The group, headed by Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, will hop off in Army airplanes from Washington Sept. 18. Other members of the Committee include Representatives Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts and J. Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut.

James Not a Candidate In 1940 Campaign—But

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Gov. Arthur H. James is "not a candidate" for next year's Republican presidential nomination but wouldn't turn it down—"no man could."

Col. Carl L. Estes, anti-New Deal Texas Democrat and newspaper publisher, asserted Aug. 10 that Governor James and Vice-President Garner are the "two best qualified men in America" to "break" what he called "this Franklin D. Roosevelt-John L. Lewis Axis."

State for Exiles In Africa Urged By Fish on Trip

PARIS, Aug. 11 (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York talked with Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and Colonial Minister Georges Mandel today on a plan to set up an autonomous state in Africa for world refugees, financed by private American funds.

Mr. Fish said he did not attempt to gain commitments from the French Ministers, but intended to return next month for that. He planned to leave today for Berlin and to talk Saturday with Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister.

More Jews Test Blockade

CONSTANZA, Rumania, Aug. 11 (AP)—Homeless Jews continued today to pour into this seaport with the faint hope of crashing Britain's sea blockade into Palestine.

The freighter Tiger Will sailed with 850 Jewish refugees. More than 700 Polish Jews arrived by special trains and 1600 Czechoslovak Jews landed at Braila, on the Danube.

The tramp steamers are provided by the "Betar" organization, in which are grouped Palestine's extreme Jewish Nationalists. Passage rates are high.

It was reported that the captain of the steamer Lisel, which has long been trying to land its 800 Jewish passengers in Palestine, was in jail in Palestine, and most of the passengers were held in camps.

For more than two months—with water and food running low—the Lisel cruised along the Palestine coast, watiting for an opportunity to crash the blockade. The crew mutinied for higher pay, which the master granted.

The captain finally surrendered to British authorities and the Lisel was escorted into Haifa by two destroyers.

The British Government's six-month ban on Palestine immigration was announced July 12. It was imposed because of the large scale on which "illegal immigration" was being carried out in defiance of the quota under Britain's plan to set up a permanent Arab-dominated government in the Holy Land.

Volcanic Island In Aegean Sinks

ATHENS (AP) — A small volcanic island only 11 years old disappeared into the Aegean Sea southeast of Greece Aug. 9 and some neighboring bits of land in the Santorin group were sinking.

The one that dropped out of sight appeared in 1928 during an eruption of the Santorin volcano.

The island group, which has yielded evidence of prehistoric existence, is 70 miles north of Crete. The chief town of Santorin, Thera, is on the West Coast, perched about 900 feet above the water. The island has a population of about 14,300.

Howard Hughes Plans Paris Hop

WASHINGTON (AP)—Howard Hughes, sportsman-flier, has requested permission of the Federal Government to make a flight from the United States to Paris at a high altitude.

This was disclosed Aug. 10 by an official of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, who said that Mr. Hughes was planning to use a so-called "strato-liner." This is a four-motor Boeing 307 plane.

The CAA and the State Department immediately began studying the project. No further word as to Mr. Hughes' plans was given out.

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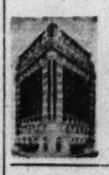

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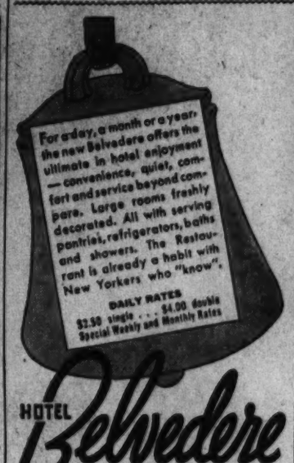

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The Home Forum

Hemstitching And Others

NOT ALL THE signs along the roads of America are ballyhoo. There is a sign, for instance, beside a quiet house in a quiet New Jersey town, that contains only one word printed neatly in black on a small white board: HEMSTITCHING.

When I caught sight of it, I paused. Had I been driving, I probably shouldn't have seen it at all. But my driving was over for the day and I was strolling along the sidewalk under shade trees. Hemstitching. What kind of stitching was hemstitching, anyway? Once upon a time, maybe, I had known and maybe not. But, in any case, I did not know at that moment. The very uncertainty of the word added to its piquancy. But the charm of the sign lay mostly in what it did not try to say, coupled with all that it said without trying to. It said that a middle-aged or elderly woman was living there, partly in the twentieth century and partly in the nineteenth. It said that she was poor, but not to the degree of indigence. It said that, whatever hemstitching might be, it was something of more interest to neighbors than to people rolling through town in high-powered cars, scanning the wayside for route numbers.

To me, there was a touch of humor in the spareness and thrift of the sign. It had for the eye the same pungency that the one-word remarks of Calvin Coolidge had for the ear. If it had been Vermont or Connecticut, we would be saying: "How New England." But it happened to be New Jersey.

A few days later, in another small town in another state, I saw another sign, also printed neatly in black on a small white board: SAW FILING. Now I had a fairly accurate idea of what saw filing was and why it was done. There were no mysterious overtones to the word. It had none of the lure of the unknown. Yet it delighted me as much as the other sign, for it occurred to me that saw filing was none other than the masculine counterpart to hemstitching.

What this sign said to me (without trying to) was that a mechanic or factory worker, perhaps, or a janitor lived here, adding to his small wages by filing saws for the neighborhood. Filing them partly for money and partly for the satisfaction of doing a job well, that many men needed to have done, but that not every man was skilled to do. A man whose little shop, or maybe it was only a tool-bench in basement or garage, was his undisputed domain, where each file and saw and screwdriver and oil can was in its precise place. A small corner of the world, where all was order and industry and peace.

By this time I was beginning to look for signs, one-word signs, signs that did not make claims or comparisons, that did not urge the comer to come or the buyer to buy, but merely stated a fact in the fewest possible words. And I was surprised how many there were. I remembered signs I had seen in other places, and the fact that I remembered them is significant. In my own town was a sign that said: HONEY. Being pure statement, it suggested to me every time I went by that the honey itself must be pure. I recalled another sign in my town, this one printed in red on a white board: RASPBERRIES. Not BEST RASPBERRIES, mind you, or EXTRA FINE RASPBERRIES, or RASPBERRIES IN SEASON, or RASPBERRIES PICKED WHILE YOU WAIT. Not even FRESH RASPBERRIES. Just RASPBERRIES. And what raspberries they must be.

Perhaps it is not true for everyone, perhaps it is only a poet's special love of economy; but for me one word is more effective than two, and words in flaming neon are less effective than words printed in neat black on small white boards. Not long ago, I strolled through Times Square at night. It looked like the Fourth of July, except that the fireworks were silent and more sustained. It was all astonishing and diverting, but don't ask me to name any of the advertisements blazing in the sky.

When I say "effective," I am thinking of the straight simple lines of an old chair—or of a very up-to-date one. I am thinking of a Cape Cod cottage or of a modern sculpture, in both of which there is no superfluity. Or of a poem, old or new, in which every syllable counts. But I am thinking of more than esthetics. When I say "effective," I mean I want to stop and buy.

The people living in the large white house among the sugar maples might have put any number of things on the roadside sign in addition to the two words: MAPLE SYRUP. But would there be any reason to? Don't the house and the trees themselves tell us all we want to know? Or perhaps the sign doesn't say: MAPLE SYRUP. Maybe it says: EGGS (just EGGS, not FRESH EGGS, mind you) or APPLES.

ROBERT FRANCIS

The Christian Science Monitor—Photograph by Giacomelli, Venice

"THE EXILES": *A Painting by Giovanni Colacicchi*

THE ITALIAN ARTIST, Giovanni Colacicchi, was born in 1900 at Anagni (Frosinone) and has spent much time in South Africa, where the scenery and atmospheric conditions have had a marked influence upon his work. He has been an exhibitor in many important shows, including the International Biennial Art Exhibition at Venice, and the exhibition of Modern and Contemporary Italian Art held in 1937 in Berlin.

His painting, "Exiles," is a characteristic example of Colacicchi's work. The technique shows breadth, directness and assurance; composition and detail alike reduced to an elemental simplicity, free of all elaboration or extraneous detail.

There is something austere and primitive in the plain flat outlines and angles of walls and buildings, in the rectangles and plane surfaces varied only by the storm-bent tree, the moving water, and the trio of human figures gazing at the birds whose wings weave a rhythmic pattern against the broad expanse of sky.

The Colorful Bay Of Naples

GUIDE-BOOKS TO Naples usually begin their historical sketches by a reference to the Siren Parthenope. . . . We all know that Odysseus came across the Sirens on his roundabout way home after the fall of Troy, therefore the legend of Parthenope would imply that Naples existed as early as the second millennium B. C. . . .

The sanctuary of the Siren is hedged in from the limitless expanse of the sea by the two islands of Capri and Ischia, sphinxes crouching on the rippling waters, set down like sentinels on guard against unknown dangers of the deep. A world complete in itself, where every curve whispers that there is nothing to fear, nothing to beware of, in such an exquisite haven of rest and enjoyment.

So much for land: but the hackneyed dithyrambs about the azure of the Mediterranean are but pale little platitudes when compared to the actual colour of the Neapolitan sea, lying open in every direction like the marble pavement of a palace. . . . Emerald and amethyst, turquoise and sapphire, jade and silver predominate in turn and their evanescent loveliness surges in your memory as they spread before your eyes on each particular cruise, never to be repeated in exactly the same way. . . .

If it were not for the air and for the light it carries, everything in Naples would look different. Sunsets are so gorgeous that the vividly-coloured picture-postcards only caricature them without ever being able to equal their intensity. The sunset hour cannot but enhance the magic of any landscape, but Naples does not require such short-lived glamour to look her best. Each hour of the day in every season has a spell of its own, though some are not of frequent occurrence.
—ALEXANDER POLOVTSOFF, in "The Call of the Siren (Naples Today and Yesterday)." (London: Selwyn & Blount.)

Poplars in the Wind

Poplars
Flowing past the moon
Fill the long night
With the cool sound
Of moving water.

E. E. L.

Printing With the Baroque Touch

IN 1745 A most imposing edition of Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*, in folio, was printed at Venice by Albrizzi. This edition—dedicated to Maria Theresa—owes its chief splendour to Piazzetta's illustrations and ornaments, which are delightful. But it is, too, an effective piece of printing. In spite of employing types which, on examination, are terribly coarse, they "play up" manfully to the gorgeous designs! In spite of presswork at times careless and muddy, the pages have a great air! We may pull the book to pieces and condemn every detail; but it lives—insolently careless of what one thinks of it! . . .

An annotated Dante was published by Zatta in 1757 in a similarly lively style—the title-page to Volume I being printed in red and black, with a delightful copper-plate vignette in bright blue! This, too, is printed on agreeable paper (but not *well* printed) from light old style roman types. . . . But it is a very Venetian performance—perfectly irrelevant to Dante—and one cares as little about that as the publisher did! This edition, in five quarto volumes, was dedicated to the Empress Elizabeth of Russia. . . .

Such books—particularly editions like Zatta's Dante or Albrizzi's Tasso—were often entirely inappropriate to their subject in treatment, and just as often wholly delightful! The reason we like them so much—or that I do—is that they reflect so perfectly the Venetian life of which they were accessories—that *vie galante*, painted by Guardi, described by President de Brosses, and mirrored in the theatre of Goldoni; and we cannot judge such pieces of printing, or any printing, justly, unless we know something of the life in which they played a part. Of course one cannot imagine wanting much to read these Venetian eighteenth century editions now; but then one would not now read *Sabbath Bells chimed by the Poets*, illustrated by Birket Foster, and published in the 'sixties. Our parents, however, did. And that was a very good book, too, no doubt, for it belonged not merely with black walnut furniture and Landseer's engravings, but with the gentle manners, decent reticences, and old loyalties that were matters of course then!—From "Printing Types," by D. B. UPDIKE. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

They Counted Themselves Members of the Vailima Clan

IT WAS NOW our plan to use only native help, but our first efforts toward this end were somewhat disappointing. . . .

In a conference with Talolo he said we must get people who had sense.

"I get some boys belong my family," he said. "All my family got sense." He introduced Sosimo and Mitaele and I cannot imagine what Vailima would have been without them.

They joined the family, not as servants, but as members of our clan, transferring allegiance from their own petty chief to Louis. The fame of his fine house, his liberality and his wealth had spread all over the island. He was not a trader to buy and sell, nor one of the diplomats who were interfering in Samoan affairs. He was, in fact, a gentleman and a high chief. It was an honor to belong to the Vailima clan.

Lloyd, who spoke Samoan very well, took time off from his literary work to help me in organizing the routine of housework. He wrote schedules and made out time tables, and we were both surprised to see how the Samoans responded to order and routine.

Showing them the beautiful old Stevenson silver, Lloyd explained that the crest on each piece was our totem mark, and anything so engraved must be kept in good condition. If neglected or lost, our prestige would be lowered in the eyes of the world. They understood perfectly; never did we lose so much as a spoon, and the sideboard fairly glittered.

Sosimo, about twenty when he first came to Vailima, was a good-looking boy, rather serious and reserved but with a very sweet, sudden smile.

Though I was training him as a house boy, he devoted himself more and more to Louis. European clothes must have seemed strange garments to one who had never worn anything but a kilt, yet he learned, without any help from me, to take entire charge of Louis' wardrobe. He laid out his clean shirts, pressed his trousers, had his evening clothes ready when wanted, even to the pearl studs; kept his white shoes pipe-clayed, his pumps and riding boots polished and free from mildew, and when Louis took trips to other islands, or went for a short cruise as guest on a man-of-war, Sosimo knew what he needed and packed his valise with intelligence. . . .

Early one morning, when Talolo was away, Sosimo appeared with Louis' tea as usual, but to it was added an excellent omelette and a plate of hot buttered toast.

Louis was surprised. "Who did this?" he asked in Samoan.

"I did," said Sosimo.

"Great is your wisdom!"

"No," said Sosimo. "Great is my love." . . .

Among my staff there was often a helper who dropped out, another taking his place, leaving only a vague memory. But I haven't forgotten Simi, and Tomasi the Tongan, two tall, magnificent creatures who obeyed me like little children, though one of them once interrupted a scolding with a pat on my head and a gentle, "Enough, little one! Cease!" I ceased.

In some verses describing each member of the family, Louis wrote of me:

> Her pantry and her kitchen squad,
> Six-footers all, hang on her nod,
> Incline to her their martial chests,
> With schoolboy laughter hail her jests,
> And do her in her kilted dress
> Obsequious obeisances.

—ISOBEL FIELD, in "This Life I've Loved." (New York: Longmans, Green.)

The Desire to Help

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CONFRONTED AS IS humanity today with multitudinous appeals for help, it behooves earnest thinkers to consider well the methods which are being used in the effort to alleviate poverty and want. Though the desire to help others is most praiseworthy, such help is really beneficial only when it is directed by divine Principle.

As each condition of lack presents itself to us for consideration and alleviation, we must pray for divine guidance, so that our giving will be properly directed. Although many of the requests for financial and personal assistance which come to us merit our support, still we must turn to God in every instance, lest our giving be misdirected. In so doing, it is well to analyze our thought to ascertain whether we are yielding to a false sense of pity or obeying the divine demand to be compassionate and helpful.

If one is governed by mere human generosity, one may find oneself yielding to a false sense of sympathy when cases of poverty present themselves to him. When this occurs, one's concept of giving must be spiritualized. As the realization is attained that God never made impoverishment, it is seen that the Father sustains, cares for, and upholds His universe, including man. Praying to God, the source of all supply, we shall be divinely directed to carry out, in the kindest and most loving way, the satisfying of human needs. Thus we also learn that it is not our work to pander to the insatiable demands of mortal mind, nor to promote or prolong a habitual state of begging or mendicancy.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Preface to "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. ix): "A certain apothegm of a Talmudical philosopher suits my sense of doing good. It reads thus: 'The noblest charity is to prevent a man from accepting charity; and the best alms are to show and to enable a man to dispense with alms.'"

He who seeks help in Christian Science is given the true concept of God, the only substance. He is also made aware of the spiritual fact that man can never be separated from God, who is the source of all good. As he begins to understand these spiritual truths, and to make them practical in his experience, he sees that affluence is the birthright of every child of God. In asserting his dominion over all false material beliefs, including insufficiency and destitution, he dispels thoughts of poverty.

Not only must the truth be presented to those seeking relief, but it must be proved demonstrable. Empty platitudes cannot help to overcome a sense of depletion, since they are not based on spiritual understanding. Trust and confidence in God enable one to see that God's bounties are unfailing, limitless, and ever at hand. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 197) Mrs. Eddy counsels, "Attempt nothing without God's help."

An illustration in point is that of a man who called on a Christian Science practitioner for help in solving the problem of supply. His thought became so uplifted that he offered to pay for the treatment with his last dollar, saying, "A Christian Science treatment is not complete until it is paid for." The practitioner, recognizing that the demonstration was complete, accepted the fee, and sent him on his way rejoicing. He soon returned to tell her that his faith had been rewarded. When he had started down in the elevator it was in need of repair. Being an electrician, he offered his services, was paid for the work he did, and at the same time secured permanent employment.

What had taken place? This man had gone forth with a desire to help. The truths of Christian Science presented to him had convinced him of the omnipresence of Mind as the only substance, and thus supply was immediately made manifest. The desire to help had found expression, and had ultimated in the meeting of his own need.

True giving was evidenced in the experience of Peter, who, when a beggar asked for alms, replied (Acts 3:6), "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk." Confronted by the man's real need, Peter beheld the perfect man of God's creating, and healed the beggar instantaneously.

Mere material giving does not solve the problem of lack. Through Christian Science, we learn to distinguish between legitimate need and imposition. Mrs. Eddy states (Miscellany, p. 231), "'Charity suffereth long and is kind,' but wisdom must govern charity, else love's labor is lost and giving is unkind."

How grateful we may be for Christian Science, which teaches us to follow the teachings of the Master! Through Christian Science the desire to help mankind is achieved practically in helping all to turn to Truth, thus winning their freedom from discordant conditions.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Il Desiderio di Aiutare

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

POSTA DI FRONTE, com'è oggi l'umanità, a innumerevoli appelli per aiuto, occorre che i pensatori seri considerino bene i metodi che vengono usati nello sforzo di alleviare la povertà ed il bisogno. Benchè il desiderio di aiutare gli altri sia lodevole, tale aiuto è giovevole soltanto quando è diretto dal divino Principio.

Quando ciascuna condizione di scarsità si presenta per considerazione ed alleviamento, dobbiamo pregare per la direzione divina, affinchè la nostra contribuzione sia ben diretta. Benchè molte delle richieste di assistenza finanziaria e personale che ci sono presentate meritino il nostro interesse, tuttavia dobbiamo rivolgerci a Dio in ogni caso, affinchè la nostra contribuzione non sia maldiretta. Nel fare così, è bene di analizzare il nostro pensiero per accertare se soccombiamo ad un falso senso di pietà o se obbediamo l'ordine divino di essere compassionevoli e soccorrevoli.

Se uno è governato da semplice generosità umana, si può trovare nella condizione di cedere ad un falso senso di compassione quando gli si presentano casi di povertà. Quando avviene questo, il proprio concetto del dare deve essere spiritualizzato. Col rendersi conto che Dio non fece mai la miseria, ci si avvede che il Padre sostiene, ha cura, e mantiene il Suo universo, incluso l'uomo. Pregando Dio, la fonte di ogni provvista, saremo divinamente diretti ad eseguire, nel modo più cortese e più amorevole, la soddisfazione dei bisogni umani. Così impariamo inoltre che non è affar nostro di supplire alle insaziabili richieste della mente mortale, nè di incoraggiare o di prolungare uno stato cronico di accattonaggio o di mendicità.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive nella Prefazione di *Miscellaneous Writings* (pag. ix): "Una certa massima di un filosofo talmudico corrisponde al mio senso di beneficenza. Essa suona così: 'La più nobile carità è d'impedire ad un uomo di accettare la carità; e le migliori elemosine sono d'insegnare e di rendere capace un uomo di fare a meno di elemosine'".

Colui che cerca aiuto nella Scienza Cristiana riceve il vero concetto di Dio, la sola sostanza. Egli viene pure reso conscio del fatto spirituale che l'uomo non può mai essere separato da Dio, che è la sorgente di ogni bene. E come egli comincia a capire queste verità spirituali ed a metterle in pratica nella sua esperienza; egli vede che l'affluenza è il diritto di primogenitura di ogni figlio di Dio. Nell'affermare il suo dominio su tutte le credenze false materiali, incluse la scarsità e la miseria, egli dissipa i pensieri di povertà.

Non soltanto si deve presentare la verità a quelli che cercano sollievo, ma essa deve essere provata dimostrabile. Le osservazioni insipide non possono aiutare a vincere un senso di scarsità, poichè non si basano su comprensione spirituale. Fiducia e confidenza in Dio ci rendono capaci di vedere che le beneficenze di Dio sono inesauribili, illimitate, e sempre alla mano. In *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (pag. 197), Mrs. Eddy consiglia: "Non tentar nulla senza l'aiuto di Dio".

Un esempio in proposito è quello di un uomo che si rivolse ad una praticante della Scienza Cristiana per aiuto nel risolvere il problema della provvisione. Il suo pensiero divenne così elevato che egli offrì di pagare il trattamento col suo ultimo dollaro, dicendo: "Un trattamento della Scienza Cristiana non è completo fino a che non sia stato pagato". La praticante, vedendo che la dimostrazione era completa, accettò l'onorario e lo rimandò felice per la sua strada. Egli ritornò in breve a dirle che la sua fede era stata ricompensata. Quando aveva cominciato a scendere nell'ascensore, quello aveva bisogno di ripari. Essendo un elettricista, egli offrì i propri servizi, fu pagato per il lavoro che fece, ed allo stesso tempo ottenne un impiego permanente.

Che cosa era avvenuto? Quest'uomo era partito col desiderio di aiutare. Le verità della Scienza Cristiana che gli erano state presentate lo avevano convinto dell'onnipresenza della Mente quale unica sostanza e così la provvigione fu resa manifesta immediatamente. Il desiderio di aiutare aveva trovato espressione ed era terminato nella soddisfazione del suo proprio bisogno.

Il vero dare fu reso manifesto nell'esperienza di Pietro che, quando un mendicante gli chiese l'elemosina, rispose (Atti 3:6): "Dell'argento e dell'oro io non ne ho; ma quello che ho, te lo do: Nel nome di Gesù Cristo il Nazareno, cammina!" Messo di fronte al vero bisogno dell'uomo, Pietro scorse l'uomo perfetto della creazione di Dio e sanò il mendicante istantaneamente.

La semplice contribuzione materiale non risolve il problema della mancanza. Per mezzo della Scienza Cristiana impariamo a distinguere fra il bisogno legittimo e l'inganno. Mrs. Eddy dichiara (*Miscellany*, pag. 231): "'La carità è paziente, ed è benigna', ma la prudenza deve governare la carità, altrimenti il lavoro dell'amore è perduto ed il dare è scortesia".

Quanto dobbiamo essere grati alla Scienza Cristiana, che c'insegna a seguire gli insegnamenti del Maestro! Per mezzo della Scienza Cristiana il desiderio di aiutare l'umanità viene raggiunto praticamente aiutando tutti a rivolgersi alla Verità, ottenendo così la loro liberazione dalle condizioni discordanti.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Wayside Hint

"Call me not brother," said the toad,
Sunning by the country road.
"Why preach a doctrine that you know
You practice only so and so?"

"I camped beside grim Caesar's tent
When in the Teuton forests spent
His legions lay—and I have seen
Enough to point just what I mean.

"There's room on earth for all of us;
You make the bother and the fuss—
When I set out to cross this road
Remember I'm your brother Toad!"

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1939

Mickey and 'Best Girl'

Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland

Youthful stars of "Babes in Arms" munch sandwiches in a New Haven hotel while reporter plies them with questions.

Malott Career Tells College Success Story

Recipe to become a college president:

A family tradition in banking, training in journalism, pointing to the editor's desk of a country newspaper, an MBA degree, several years of teaching with excursions into the field of business administration, publication of a few books to establish you as an expert on farming problems.

This recipe was enough for one college, at least—the University of Kansas which recently awarded its Chancellorship to Deane W. Malott, Associate Professor of Business at Harvard Business School.

As spicing, it might be added that the new Chancellor is the first Kansan and the first graduate of the University to hold that office.

Little Publicity

How did he get the job?

Quiet, reserved, Mr. Malott has no answer for the question, of course. His career has moved along rather smoothly, without a great deal of public notice. Press linage, counted in the clippings of newspaper files, is small.

An unacknowledged rebellious spirit which has characterized and probably spurred his investigations of existing business and farm problems, prevented him from following his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather into the bank the latter founded in Abilene, Kan., in the days when the municipality was the terminus of the Union Pacific. Instead, he studied journalism with an ambition to edit and manage a small-town newspaper, an ambition which friends believe still lingers.

Drifting is probably the word he would use for his change in student days from University of Kansas to Harvard Business School. He gives no reason for the choice. Most of his moves have been like that, unhurried, but by some instinct chosen so as to prepare him for the next opportunity.

With an MBA degree, he moved into the office of Assistant Dean at the Harvard school, staying there for six years, specializing in business economics. He had a chance to apply his lessons in 1929 when he left the school for Hawaii to serve as vice-president of a pineapple concern.

Harvard recalled him in 1933 for the associate professorship of business economics.

Since then he has devoted his time to a study of agricultural problems, his family—he married Miss Eleanor Thrum in Hawaii and has three children—swimming and volley ball. With Boyse F. Martin, Mr. Malott wrote "Problems in the Agriculture Industry."

Later in an essay for Harvard University publications he criticized the Federal Government's methods, suggested that it has not yet adequately touched upon two methods of attacking the farmer's problems:

1. Farmer-education toward diversified farming and away from the single cash crop.
2. Development of new products for agriculture.

Advice to Young Men

Previously he had turned his pen to a collaboration with John C. Baker and William D. Kennedy for advising young men seeking to enter business. They wrote: "What the final solutions of the problems of this era will be we do not know, but they will be found neither by indiscriminately condemning business and the businessman or any other social group, nor by passing legislation to attempt to reform and to control human nature."

To date, the closest he has come to his early ambition for an editorial post has been the editing of a grain sheet for the Grain Exchange Institute of Chicago. In two weeks he leaves for Kansas to take over a new charge, another chapter in a career crammed with variety.

Donald B. McCammond

Place Is Seen For Education In Democracy

Discussion of its duty by notable speakers at Columbia University, to go on air.

The responsibility of education for the defense and advance of democracy will be the major theme of the Congress on Education for Democracy at Columbia University, New York, beginning Aug. 15. Many of those sessions will be radiocast over Station WIXAL in Boston, which is operated by Walter S. Lemmon and endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Congress, which will include addresses by such prominent statesmen as Earl Baldwin, will include a representative gathering of educators, business men, labor officials, agricultural groups, women and veterans' organizations.

The first session on Tuesday, Aug. 15, for example, will feature addresses by Lord Stamp, chairman of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, and the Rev T. V. Smith of Illinois. WIXAL will radiocast this meeting at 10 a. m., daylight time, over its 15.13 megacycle frequency.

An afternoon session, on Tuesday at 3:30, will be addresses by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Vermont author. WIXAL will transmit this on its 11.79 frequency.

The chief event of the Congress will be a banquet from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York Wednesday evening at which Earl Baldwin, Louis J. Taber, President of the National Grange; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Winthrop W. Aldrich of the Chase National Bank, and others, will speak. WIXAL will radiocast this banquet beginning at 8:30 p. m., over its 6.04 frequency.

The Thursday, Aug. 17 morning session will be addressed by Dr. Mildred N. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, at 10 a. m. (WIXAL-15.13mc), and Col. Theodore Roosevelt will speak to the afternoon session at 2 (WIXAL-11.79mc).

The closing session on Thursday will be a public mass meeting which will be addressed by H. W. Prentis, President of the Armstrong Cork Company, and John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, among others. WIXAL will begin transmission of this meeting at 8 p. m. on its 6.04 frequency.

Flier

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Peggy Salaman

London girl seeing U. S. Flew from London to Cape Town in 1931

British Girl Flier Sees U. S. From Trains

There's nothing much more thrilling to the traveler than watching the American scene rush by the observation platform of a train, unless perhaps it's a flock of flamingoes flying far below you, or a herd of giraffes running together like sand beneath you, in the African jungle.

What Miss Peggy Salaman of London finds so enthralling, however, in the United States, on her first ride on an American train, cannot wipe out the memory of that airplane trip of '31.

Discussing her flight from London to Cape Town, in actual piloting time of 63 hours, 24 minutes, the record up to that date, Miss Salaman, who is on her first visit to Boston, stated that the little Puss Moth plane with its 120 h. p. Gipsy Three engine—a model now obsolete—carried only 50 gallons of petrol. It was necessary to make 12 landings for refueling. And it was while making one of these landings, at Juba, that she took aboard two passengers who might be said to have learned to fly before they could walk any distance. They were Juba and Joker, gifts of lion cubs 17 days old. "I had to have something," she said in explanation.

Although she and her navigator, Gordon Store, had made practically no plans for food on the trip, depending on the little packets of bread and fruit handed to them wherever they landed for refueling of the plane, it occurred to her as Juba and Joker joined the excursion, that they might get hungry too. "Oh, just give them plenty of water," said the kindly natives. The plane carried fresh water, enough for two.

"So you and Mr. Store gave the cubs your drinking water between Juba and Kimberley?" was the natural question.

"But of course!" was the swift answer.

Now that Juba and Joker are full-grown lions, in a Kent zoo, they go by the more conventional names, bestowed on them by their keepers, of Romeo and Juliet. Miss Salaman likes to imagine that they recognize her when she approaches their cage, "though they really don't, you know," she remarks frankly.

She is at present lecturing on aviation, though she does little long-distance flying, for her mother, who gave permission in 1931 to make the record flight to Cape Town and financed the trip for her, evidently found the experience enough for a while and has discouraged any repetition of the performance.

Pearl Strachan

Labor Dodges Outright Stand On Third Term

But Bay State A. F. of L. approves of Roosevelt record, opposes Garner, slaps Lewis.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor today indorsed tthe political and labor record of President Roosevelt so far, but declined to act upon a resolution approving his re-election for a third term.

The delegates to the 54th annual convention of the Federation, second largest American Federation of Labor body in the country, made it clear they like Mr. Roosevelt, but are divided as to breaking the Nation's two-term tradition.

They sidestepped the third-term resolution by referring it to the incoming Executive Committee of the federation.

Opposes Garner

At the same time, the convention made clear its opposition to the labor record of Vice-President Garner, who is believed to have Presidential aspirations, while taking a slap at John L. Lewis, President of the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations, for his recent attack upon Mr. Garner.

The language used by Mr. Lewis in his anti-Garner statement "hurts labor" more than it helps labor, Harry A. Russell, of the Engineers' Union, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, told the convention at the Hotel Bradford; but, he added, the A. F. of L. is no more sympathetic with Mr. Garner's labor record than is the C. I. O.

Several other delegates arose to support Mr. Russell's remarks before the resolution was passed.

The debate on the third-term resolution was of moderate length. Mr. Russell implied that the Committee felt "so many things could happen politically" between now and the next convention at Springfield in August, 1940, that the Federation should not commit itself at this time. Several others said they favored a candidate who would continue Mr. Roosevelt's policies, but that they did not approve of a third term.

"Isms" Assailed

Earlier, a resolution condemning Naziism, Fascism, and Communism, was passed by the convention as it rushed toward adjournment of its week-old convention. The resolution, drafted by the Resolutions Committee, was a substitute for four other resolutions criticizing Naziism and Facism. The word Communism was added by the Committee.

An attempt to amend the resolution from the floor to criticize Great Britain for its White Paper holding up emigration of Jews to Palestine was defeated, despite a warm debate in which the delegates were reminded they once did not hesitate to criticize the British Government for its policy toward the Irish.

House G.O.P. Head Finds Real Social Security in Peace

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 11 (AP)—The only "genuine" social security for the American people is to be found in peace, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican leader of the House, declared today.

"War involving this country would mean dictatorship almost overnight," Mr. Martin said in a prepared address at the graduation exercises of Bryant College of Business Administration, which gave him an honorary degree. "Freedom and liberty then would be in eclipse for a generation or more.

"Part of my job in Congress is to maintain constant contact with the tide of public opinion in America. This I know for a profound truth of our time—that the people of the United States are determined to build the peace, not to become involved in war. The Nation prays for peace, for only in peace shall we find genuine social security for the people."

He said the country's defenses, already strong, had been improved at the recent session of Congress and declared the Nation was secure from invasion.

"So long as this great area of the Western Hemisphere remains at peace," Mr. Martin added, "there is an anchoring place for the hopes of mankind. But let this continent become engulfed in the conflict, and where shall men turn to replenish their faith and flagging spirits?

"Could America serve a better purpose than to leaven the loaf of world peace?"

Martin 'Does Not Choose?'

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican leader of the National House, was quoted by the New Bedford Standard Times as saying in an interview today that he was "not a candidate for President" and that he would not accept the nomination as a compromise choice. Mr. Martin was quoted as saying he was likewise uninterested in the Vice-Presidency, adding, "I have my own job to do."

Mickey and Judy Lured From Press by 'Swing'

By Josephine R. Boyson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 11—Mickey Rooney's grin is just as broad in "real" life as it is in the "reel."

A little less exuberantly juvenile, perhaps, than the Andy Hardy movie-goers know so well, Mickey seemed, nevertheless, like a very regular sort of a boy as he talked with Boston newspapermen who flew here for an interview with him and his "best girl," Judy Garland. They have just finished making the picture, "Babes in Arms."

Judy, in a simple powder blue dress and jacket sweater of the same shade, appeared slimmer and more like a young lady than the sub-deb sister she plays in pictures. Her hair, which registers dark on the screen, is a light, reddish brown. Like Mickey, she flashes the same engaging smile with which everyone is familiar.

The reception for the youthful stars might have proceeded in the usual order of all such public appearances if it hadn't been for a swing orchestra beside the platform. Like any pair of youngsters they just couldn't stand still with swing music right under their noses, and before anyone realized what was happening they were both down off the stage and leaning over the piano. Autograph hunters and reporters tried in vain to get their attention, and the plans of officials who had brought them to the Hotel Taft ballroom from Loew's Poli Theater across the street where they were making a personal appearance went temporarily awry. It was not until the piece ended that they could be persuaded to go back to the platform and pose for pictures with the Mayor of New Haven, who had welcomed them to the city.

Never Had Lesson

Judy Garland, whose voice and ability to put over a song with the best of them, has brought her to the front rank in pictures says she's never had a singing lesson.

"What kind of a voice has Mickey got?" called someone from the crowd, referring to their vaudeville act in which they sing together.

"He's got a good voice," insisted Judy loyally as everyone laughed, including Mickey.

"You might call it an undecided alto," he added.

A plate of sandwiches, escorted by an unidentified arm, was thrust through the crowd onto the table before them, and they botn grabbed with a hungry shout.

"Tastes good. Haven't eaten since breakfast," said Mickey cheerfully between bites.

"Make mine milk," he called, as Judy ordered fruit punch, and a bigger plate of sandwiches and potato salad joined the first one.

"Any romance between you and Judy?" Someone popped the inevitable question.

"Oh, no. We're just friends."

"Sure, we have dates together outside sometimes," admitted Judy. "But we just have fun. Swim and play tennis."

Judy waved excitedly to a Boston movie critic whom she had seen in Hollywood recently, and shook hands with her cordially as she came up to the platform.

"We almost got crushed at the station," she confided. "Must have been about 1,500 people there."

Mickey excused them. "They didn't mean to mob us," he explained. "Lotta kids — enthusiastic."

Waiting wide-eyed for the reporters to conclude the interview were several hundred boys and girls from high schools in Connecticut, who were there to greet the young stars. These lucky youngsters had won their privilege of serving on the reception committee at various Loew's theaters throughout the State where their names had been drawn out of a ballot box.

Federal Co-operation Helps Hartford Housing Project

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 11—Is the Federal Government helping or hindering the building of new homes in New England by private capital?

An answer to this controversial question was furnished by Charles Newmark of New York City today in announcing the selection of this center of the Nation's insurance business as the site for the largest home building project ever undertaken in Connecticut, representing an investment of $5,000,000 by private industry.

But Mr. Newmark did not go into this huge project with his eyes shut, or withotu considering the effect that Federal housing has had upon New England and the possibilities of reviving the investment of private capital in home building while the Government seems more and more inclined to build low-cost homes free of taxes. On the contrary, Mr. Newmark never would have instituted his $5,000,000 project to cover 125 acres on South Main Street and New Britain Avenue in West Hartford were it not for the Federal Government standing behind him.

Without actually investing any cash in the building of Mr. Newmark's two-story apartment house and 152 one-family homes to house more than 1,000 families in all, the Government says that it will insure all mortgages against the possibility of foreclosures. In other words, if a family moves into one of the Newmark homes and finds it cannot keep up with mortgage payments, the Government will take over the mortgage, thus insuring private capital against this loss hazard.

On the strength of Federal backing, Mr. Newmark will market homes for $6,000. They will be of the Cape Cod five-room variety with lots ranging in size from 6,000 to 9,000 feet. Blueprints will be drafted to provide for the housing of at least 650 additional families when the project takes hold and the demand shows the need.

Beyond its significance as illustrating the stimulus to private building given by the Government, the Newmark venture emphasizes the trend toward low-cost housing of the planned variety. Too often, low-cost neighborhoods have deteriorated into slums, pro-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Speeder Fined; Judge Then Asks Him for Lift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 11—Violation of this city's motor vehicle 25-mile-an-hour speed limit in nowise subjects violators to social ostracization.

This was demonstrated in the Worcester District Court yesterday when Carroll B. Weatherbee of Norwell appeared before Special Justice Jacob Asher on a charge of exceeding the 25-mile speed limit. Judge Asher imposed a fine of $3 on Mr. Weatherbee.

Mr. Weatherbee had to be in Boston before noon. So did Judge Asher. Mr. Weatherbee arrived in the Hub on time. So did Judge Asher. The Judge made the trip as the guest of Mr. Weatherbee. Transportation arrangements were made by Clerk of Court Wesley B. Melquist, before Mr. Weatherbee left the courtroom.

Navy Salvage Crew Ready for Attempt To Lift Up Squalus

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 11 (AP)—Hopeful of making a second effort to raise the submarine Squalus tomorrow, Navy salvagers labored at full speed today to complete intricate preliminaries necessary for the ponderous task.

Working under flood lights until long after dark last night, salvage officers said in their last report to shore they hoped to sink the last four pontoons before daybreak, but no reports have been received since the sun went down.

If that task has been completed successfully, and if the weather remains good, spokesmen were optimistic that a second lift would be attempted tomorrow.

Under present plans, the work sheet calls for at least a day of meticulous inspection of arrangements before air actually will be pumped into the big drums to hoist the $4,000,000 submarine, which plunged to disaster in 240 feet of water May 23.

Sewage Plan Advances

Disregarding t he recommendation of its Ways and Means Committee, the Massachusetts House of Representatives today ordered to a third reading a portion of the $24,717,000 program to end sewage pollution of Boston Harbor and adjacent streams, which the Committee yesterday had urged be deferred in its entirety until next year. The House approved construction of sewage treatment plants at Deer Island and Nut Island, near Quincy, at a cost of $7,000,000, and voted for a start of construction of a storm conduit on the Charles River.

Warm Showers Demanded of City By Youngsters

While many residents of Boston were turning to cool lemonade, ice cream, and air-conditioned motion picture theaters today, a corps of from 300 to 400 North End boys marched on City Hall to demand warm showers in their playground.

Accompanied by a four-piece band, consisting of a trumpet and three percussion instruments, a brass drum, a snare drum, and a pair of cymbals, the young men protested against conditions at the North End Park on Prince Street.

While the band worked itself into a perspiration below, and the others sang with equal vigor, a delegation of ten went into the Mayor's office to demand that the hot water, which had been turned off at the beginning of summer, be turned on once more.

Sandwich to Honor Tupper

Tercentenary celebrations and pilgrimages to historic homes continue to occupy the attention of residents and summer visitors in various New England communities which are making an effort to preserve their traditions and landmarks.

Sandwich, on Cape Cod, famous as having been the site of the glass factory that turned out the first fine American glass ware, is one of the many towns now celebrating its 300th anniversary. Thomas Tupper, one of the town's founders and the first of that name to settle in the New World, will be honored Friday, Aug. 18 when the Tupper Family Association of America, Inc., meet in Sandwich to attend the dedication of the memorial boulder and tablet in honor of the pioneer and his wife, Anne, on the site of the old Tupper house erected in 1637.

The tablet will be unveilded by John Nye Field and Russell E. Tupper, Jr., eleventh generation descendants of Thomas Tupper. The bronze tablet attached to the stone carries a replica of the old Tupper house and an inscription.

Hingham Tour

Down in Hingham, another of the old historic towns on the South Shore, the town's Historical Society has planned a pilgrimage to 10 of its historic homes for Saturday, Aug. 19. Headquarters for the tour will be in Fountain Square on the green near the Old Ordinary, home of the society on Lincoln Street.

Wanda MacDowell

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and Saturday; not quite so warm Saturday; gentle variable winds becoming southeasterly Saturday.

For Central New England on Sunday: Somewhat weak indications of showers and mild temperature Sunday or Sunday night.

Maine and Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Saturday; slightly cooler on coast Saturday.

Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair tonight; increasing cloudiness Saturday with not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds, becoming southeast; fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	73	87	Minneapolis	58	64
Bermuda	85	87	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	68	77	New York	69	87
Denver	52	72	Norfolk	78	88
Helena	54	74	Philadelphia	76	88
Kansas City	73	90	St. Louis	67	84
Los Angeles	62	79	San Francisco	59	—
Miami	76	86	Washington	73	87

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 11.
B—Maximum, Aug. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:35 p. m.; height 10.2 feet
Saturday, 9:14 a. m.; height 9 feet
Light all vehicles by 8:21 p. m.

Boston, Brookline Refuse to Accept State Overpass

Just three years after the $500,000 overpass at Huntington Avenue and Jamaicaway collapsed on the eve of its dedication and was repaired at an additional cost of $100,000, the Park Department of the City of Boston today joined the town of Brookline in flatly refusing to accept the maintenance of the project until it is made safe for traffic and the grounds are put in as good condition as when the State took them over by right of eminent domain.

Not only has the State failed to present the deed for the property to the City of Boston to open the legal process of returning the overpass to the City but it has declined to safeguard the roadway against future collapses by running the Muddy River on the north side of the overpass through a conduit, according to Daniel G. Lacy, Brookline's Superintendent of Streets.

Sitting Proves Cheaper Than Standing in Park

A man was fined $2 today for not obeying a policeman's order to sit down on Boston Common.

He was Richard Wells of Belmont, who said it wasn't because the seats were too hard that he didn't want to sit down, but that he preferred standing.

Here's the story:

Mr. Wells was listening to a religious speech when Sergeant John F. Petitti of the Boston Police Department came along and demanded that Mr. Wells sit down.

"I prefer to stand," was his answer.

"Sit down," commanded the ruffled sergeant, "or else leave the Common."

Mr. Wells refused and was immediately arrested and escorted off the Common by the officer of the law. He was charged with making loud outcries and with making a harangue. He was found not guilty of the outcries and harangues charges, but was fined for not sitting down.

Mr. Wells didn't want to pay the fine so his lawyer, Thomas Shea of the Civil Liberties League, said they would appeal the case.

Judge John Brackett of Boston Municipal Court said, "I assume you want to test the constitutionality of this."

Mr. Shea said, "That's right."

Mr. Wells said, "A man's got to stand up for his rights, I guess."

Corn Plentiful in Markets

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Green corn is plentiful, at last, in the Boston market places this week end. Good, well filled ears, practically free of borers, can be had for 30 cents a dozen at many roadside stands, and retail stores. Prices, however, range up as high as 50 cents a dozen ears, depending on size of the ear and the amount of handling and inspection necessary to eliminate borers.

But corn is only one of many vegetables, that, with fruit, make a colorful display in the big markets. Tomatoes are appearing in much more liberal supply and the vine-ripened ones lend a brilliance to the displays. Native red ripe tomatoes are offered in chain stores at 5 cents a pound and from that figure range up as high as 12½ cents a pound for special selections.

Apples are increasing in varieties offered, with native Astrachans on the market, some Greenings and Gravenstein. Prices vary from three pounds for 25 cents to 50 cents a dozen. Georgia and California peaches are plentiful, prices running from five cents a pound to five cents apiece.

Cantaloupes are available at 10 cents each for good sized melons. Honeydews range up to 50 cents each, depending on size. Blackberries are re-appearing on the food stalls, at prices ranging as high as 25 cents a quart.

In seafood, native swordfish is down to 40 cents a pound in downtown stores and as low as 29 cents in chain stores. Fresh Eastern halibut is as low as 21 cents and ranges up to 35 cents. The season for St. John Harbor salmon is nearing its end, but it is still available around 50 cents a pound.

Rhode Island Housing Pushed Despite Want of Federal Aid

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 11—Failure of Congress to extend the scope of the Federal Housing Authority, has put a crimp in slum clearance plans in Rhode Island. The Housing Authorities recently established in Providence and in Pawtucket now must wait at least until January before they can hope to obtain Federal assistance.

The Providence Authority only a few weeks ago asked the USHA to earmark $22,000,000 for a slum clearance program in this city. Pawtucket's Authority followed a few days later with a request for an earmarking of $5,000,000.

All of the USHA funds have been exhausted, however, and one of Congress's last actions was to turn down the proposal allocating an additional $800,000,000 from which the two Rhode Island cities were hoping to benefit.

This postponement doesn't mean the programs in the cities will be abandoned. Both the Providence and Pawtucket Authorities explain that their work will continue. Surveys are being made to determine the need of low-cost housing and the sections of the cities best suited for the projects. Nathan Straus, USHA Administrator, has welcomed the action in Rhode Island and promised to co-operate provided Congress acts favorably on the extension bill.

* * *

WPA Rolls Shortened

Another action by Congress had its effects this week, when Farrell D. Coyle, State WPA Administrator, announced that more than 3,000 men and women would be discontinued from the WPA in Rhode Island by the end of the month. Under terms of the new relief act, Mr. Coyle explained, all persons who have been on the WPA rolls for 18 months must be dropped. War veterans are the only exceptions.

Mr. Coyle estimates that the new act will strike out between 30 and 40 per cent of the 12,453 persons now on the WPA rolls in this State.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Undercover Doctor," with Lloyd Nolan and Heather Angel. Also "Sorority House," with Anne Shirley.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Mikado," with Martyn Green, Kenny Baker and Sydney Granville. 3:15, 6:35, 9:55. Also "The Sun Never Sets," featuring Basil Rathbone, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Five Came Back," with Chester Morris and Lucille Ball. 1:25, 5, 8:40. Also "Daughters Courageous," with John Garfield, Priscilla Lane and her sisters. 2:45, 6:25, 10.

Tremont—
"Munity on the Bounty," with Clark Gable and Charles Laughton. Also "Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Repertory—
"Fugitives for a Night." Also Jane Withers in "Keep Smiling." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"Rose Marie," Starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Blondie," with Arthur Lake and Penny Singleton. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

University—
Claudette Colbert in "It's a Wonderful World." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Prison Without Bars," featuring Edna Best. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hell's Kitchen," with the "Dead End" Kids. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:45. Also Pat O'Brien and John Payne in "Indianapolis Speedway." Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Jaures." 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:25. Also "Mickey the Kid," with Bruce Cabot. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Stanley and Livingstone." 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "The Jones Family in Hollywood." 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. Also "March of Time."

Music

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"The Gondoliers," presented by the University Gilbert & Sullivan Company. Joseph S. Daltry, conducting, 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on American Painting by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 10

Metropolitan—
"Hotel for Women," 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:35, 9:35. Unsavory. Also, "Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation," featuring Peter Lorre, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

State and Orpheum—
"Four Feathers," featuring Ralph Richardson, C. Aubrey Smith. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10. Also "A Woman is the Judge," with Frieda Inescort, Otto Kruger and Rochelle Hudson. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Hardys Ride High," featuring The Hardy Family. Also Nelson Eddy, Virginia Bruce, Victor McLaglen and Lionel Barrymore in "Let Freedom Ring." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." Fenway: 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:50. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Cowboy Quarterback," with Bert Wheeler. Fenway: 2:55, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:03, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Metropolis-1939." "Exposing the Employment Racket." "The Grouch Club." "Tiny Troubles," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Bostonian Sings On Radio Tonight With Ray Paige

The Week-End Dialer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Eleanor Lane, a soloist at WBZ, Boston, will be the "Girl" in the Columbia network show, "Ray Paige, 99 Men and a Girl," tonight at 9, through WEEI. An executive of the advertising agency which produces the Ray Paige show heard Miss Lane while driving to work, liked her singing, asked for recordings of her voice in various types of songs, asked Mr. Paige to listen to them. Mr. Paige liked her singing. Result, she was asked to be the guest soloist.

Schubert's Seventh Symphony has been programmed by Hans Steinberg for the Philadelphia Summer Symphony, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30; one of the infrequent programs on the networks from "Down Under," Australia's Salute to the New York World's Fair, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10; and a test census rehearsal in anticipation of the national 1940 census will be aired NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:45, as other features of tonight's radio entertainment.

Saturday

Columbia's morning music hour, in its first 30 minutes, presents the Dorian String Quartet, playing the Quartet in A Minor, Op. 18, of Frederick Converse, Boston composer, and Charles T. Griffes's Two Sketches for String Quartet, CBS-WEEI, 10 a. m.; Enya Gonzales, Philippine soprano, sings a group of folk songs of her own country and Mexican and Spanish melodies, in "Concert Hall," the final 30 minutes, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

Shoemaking, a native Yankee trade, is saluted and dramatized by Columbia's "Americans at Work," CBS-WEEI, 7; a quartet of Group Theater players are co-starred in Arch Oboler's drama, "Victory of a Mug," story of a young politician's rise viewed through the disillusioned eyes of his mother, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Sunday

Talks, Forums Features

"Is the Consumer Getting His Nickel's Worth?" debated by business executive, home economics expert and sociologist, in the University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

All-American and International Soap Box Derby, final "Skippy" cart races by approximately 116 youths, from course at Akron, Ohio, reported by Ted Husing, CBS-WEEI, 6.

Hugh Gibson, former Ambassador to Belgium, on "The British Attitude Today," second in series of six talks, from Brussels, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7.

Housing officials, a truck drivers wife and a white-collar worker discuss the housing problem in "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7.

Serious Music

Robert Weede, baritone, sings Brahms's "Love Song," Hermann's "Three Wanderers"; David Novalis and Jacques Gasselin are soloists in Bach's Concerto in D Minor, for Two Violins; Harold Bennett is soloist in Arthur Foote's "Night Piece for Flute and Strings"; orchestra under Maurice Baron plays Parmenter's "Adoration," Norse Melodies of Grieg, Cyril Scott's "Two Pierrot Pieces," in Music Hall concert, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Kalinnik #'s Symphony No. 1, in G Minor, Tchaikovsky's Overture-Fantasia "Romeo and Juliet," programmed by Izler Solomon conducting NBC Symphony, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Drama

"The Cottingham's Last Banshee," amusing Irish story, by Radio Guild, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

Variety

Nelson Eddy, baritone, rejoins Edgar, "Charlie," "Dottie" and Don in variety period; Joan Blondell guest of evening, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

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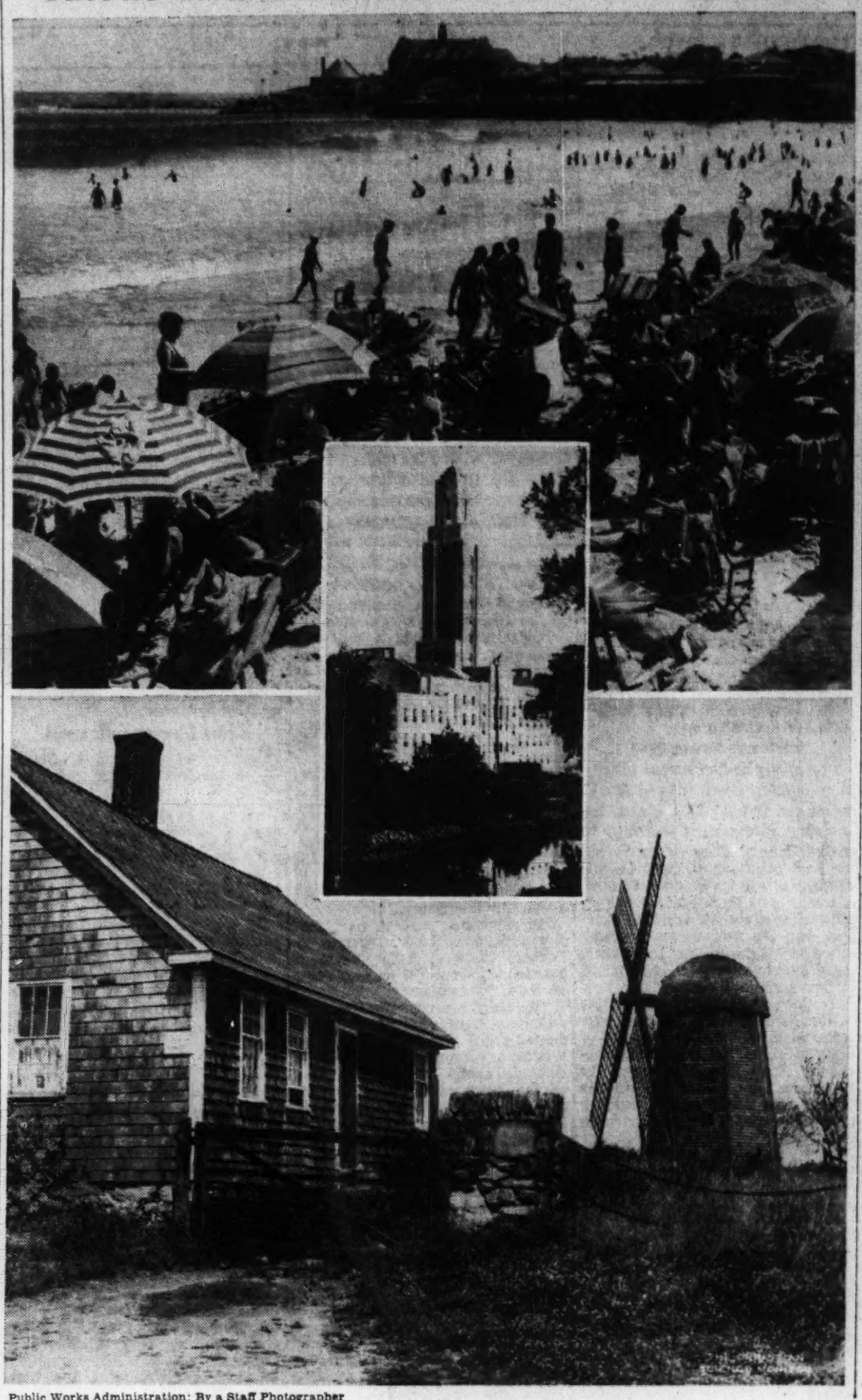
THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL

37 Robinhood Road, corner of Cheviot Road, Morningside. 2-story frame house with 2-car garage to match. 7 rooms, 4 chambers, fireplace, automatic hot water heat, screened-in porch. 9033 sq. ft., landscaped with formal garden.

MR. POOLE, Bank Agt.

KENmore 4355 or evenings ARLington 1374 for information. He'll gladly show you pictures, floor plans, and give you all details of this property and many others he has to offer. Arlington Five Cents Savings Bank, ARLington 0011.

Rhode Island Presents Varied Attractions



Public Works Administration; By a Staff Photographer

City, Country and Seashore in Little Rhody

Top: Narragansett Pier, owned by the State. Center: Pawtucket City Hall, a PWA project, mirrored in the Seekonk River. Bottom: The famous Old Mill and mill house on Jamestown Island, which is owned and preserved by the Jamestown Historical Society.

Little State Makes Big Vacation Appeal

Providence, R. I.

The smallest of the 48 States, Rhode Island, offers the summer visitor a wealth of historical sights, some unusual culinary accomplishments and a wide assortment of recreational attractions with bathing and boating at the top of the list.

In spite of its size and although it is the most densely populated State, Rhode Island has many miles of quiet country roads and large tracts of woodland in the rural countryside only a few miles outside Providence.

Perhaps the greatest single attraction is Narragansett Bay, a 40-mile-long wedged-shaped body of water which almost cuts the State in two. At the point of the wedge is Providence. At the base is the Atlantic Ocean.

This large body of salt water dotted with islands provides facilities for boating unmatched on the Atlantic Coast. Along the shores are dozens of beaches stretched from Newport to Barrington on the east and from Point Judith to Warwick on the west. From the waters of Narragansett Bay come the famed Rhode Island oysters, lobsters, clams and quohaugs.

In deeper waters offshore, particularly off Block Island, is the home of the swordfish, another Rhode Island delicacy at its best in the summer months. Swordfishing boats from Block Island take along visitors occasionally and give them a sample of the rugged business of catching big fish off the New England coast.

Most every variety of bathing is available within the limits of Little Rhody. The middle bay offers sandy beaches with quiet water. The lower bay has a touch of surf. Around the bend of Point Judith, and also across the bay at Newport, bathers have a full surf to enjoy. In the interior are fresh water lakes.

Newport has been a famous summer resort for social leaders for generations. Its Ten-Mile Drive, lined with mansions, still is one of the sights for visitors to see.

Not until recently, however, has Rhode Island made a serious bid to attract summer vacationists from other States. Four years ago the State first began advertising its attractions. Surveys showed vacationists were spending $30,000,000 each year in Rhode Island. This year the State has appropriated $12,500 for an advertising campaign to carry the State's message to persons unfamiliar with the section. Rhode Island's World's Fair—four hours by train—is counted an asset to induce visitors to the Fair to continue their journey to Little Rhody.

Other inducements new this year are the facilities built for vacationists on the ruins left by the hurricane last fall. A handsome new bathing pavilion has been erected at exclusive Bailey's Beach in Newport. Narragansett has elaborate new pavilions. Scores of new cottages have been constructed, harbors have been dredged, beaches improved and dozens of other projects completed to help make the visitor's vacation a pleasant one.

YANKEE CLIPPER

LUXURIOUS YACHT TO PROVINCETOWN
Lv. EDISON WHARF Atlantic Ave. NEAR So. STA.
Daily 10 A.M.
$2.00 Round Trip Week Days
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Factory President Robbed

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 11 (AP)—Bandits, operating in full view of many factory workers, held up John M. Wright, president of the Electric Specialty Company, yesterday as he alighted from a taxi in front of the plant. They escaped with a pay roll of $7,001.65.

NEW YORK 13 EXPRESS TRIPS DAILY VIA STAFFORD SPRINGS
VISIT the FAIR
$6.15 ROUND TRIP
ONE WAY $3.40
BLUEWAY TRAILWAYS 80 PARK SQ. KEN 8700 (Opposite Statler Hotel)

'Four Feathers,' Romantic Film, At Loew Houses

The Arts in Boston

"Four Feathers," with which the State and Orpheum Theaters are helping Boston while away the warm spell, is the story of a man who hadn't the courage to be thought a coward. Alexander Korda has embellished the somewhat yellowed leaves of the A. E. W. Mason romance with everything he could think of—Technicolor, a first-rate cast, battle scenes the like of which even Kitchener probably never saw excelled, whirling dervishes, Fuzzy Wuzzies, sailing barges, and real Egypt. For those who like their blood and thunder "Four Feathers" will be Class A entertainment.

For those, on the other hand, who feel that perhaps the heroics of empire building are sometimes more foolhardy and brutal than praiseworthy, "Four Feathers" may, for all its noise and color, be like a great void occupying two hours.

Harry Faversham wished to build up the family estate for his tenants. Besides that, the gory tales told by his army-bred father and guests after dinner of a night when Harry was a child had left a lasting impression of terror. On the eve of his regiment's departure for Egypt to join Kitchener, he resigns. Heroics and humane feelings being what they are, Harry's three friends and his fiancée present him with four white feathers.

As a result he sets out for the Sudan, posing as a mute Sengali native, rescues his rival in love after a fierce battle, conducts the now blinded man to safety, and practically single-handed wins the battle of Omdurman.

There is some splendid nineteenth-century acting by C. Aubrey Smith, that old campaigner, John Clements and Ralph Richardson, not to mention the presence of a beauteous and sometimes tearful young woman named June Duprez, who may do better with practice.

"A Woman Is the Judge," in which a judge finds that her estranged daughter committed the murder, is something that probably no one cares to remember, least of all Frieda Inescort, Otto Kruger, and Rochelle Hudson, who were sentenced to appear in it.

J. D. B.

* * *

"Hotel for Women"

The new feature film at the Metropolitan, "Hotel for Women," featuring Elsa Maxwell, is cast on an unsavory plane, and its moments of humor do not offset its disqualifications.

The second film is "Mr. Moto on Vacation," the title perhaps explaining the general mildness compared with previous Moto mysteries. Peter Lorre again plays the Japanese sleuth.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	Serenade	"Silver Strings"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Eton Boys	Fred Hoey; musicale	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport comment	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Duke Ellington's Orch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 "Parker Family"	Duke Ellington's Orch	Tenor and Novachord	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 Talk from Paris	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Bob Edge, sports	North Shore Players	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Under Western	"In the Gloaming"	Lucille Manners, so-	"Twentieth Century Ser-	"Pappy, Jeb and Ezra"
8:15 Skies"; variety	"In the Gloaming"	prano; Ross Graham,	enade"	"Front Page Drama"
8:30 Johnny Green's Or.;	"Don't Forget"; quiz	baritone; Frank Black's	WOR Symphony Orch.	Military Band
8:45 sketch	program	Orchestra; chorus	WOR Symphony Orch.	Magyar Serenaders
9:00 Raymond Paige, 99	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages from the Clas-
9:15 Men and a Girl	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	sical Album"
9:30 "First Nighter";	Robin Hood Dell Concert;	"Death Valley Days";	"Take a Note"; solo-	"Pages from the Clas-
9:45 dramatization	Robin Hood Dell Concert;	dramatic sketch	ists; orchestra	sical Album"
10:00 "Grand Central	Australia's Salute to N.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:15 Station"; drama	Y. World's Fair	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Jose Martinez' Orch.
10:30 Robert L. Ripley	Grant Park Concert; U	"America Unlimited"	Rep. Wm. Lemke, N. D.	News Service
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Marcelli's Orch.	Trial Census Rehearsal	"Friday Promenade"	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Joe Brattain's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:30 Eddie Duchin's Or	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	The Majestics; orchestra
11:45 Eddie Duchin's Or	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Weather; "Border-	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15 town Barbecue"	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
8:45 "About Us"	"Rhapsody in Brass"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 Music; news	"As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 National Hillbilly	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Champions	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Studio speaker	Morin Sisters, songs	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 String Quartet	"What Is It?	"No School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Saturday Sere-	Barry McKinley, songs	"Bright Idea Club"	Model Airplane Club	"Shopping With You"
10:45 nade"	"The Child Grows Up"	"Bright Idea Club"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Network Speaker	"Harvey and Dell"	Chautauqua Concert for	"Boone County Folks"	Studio speaker
11:15 "Organ Moods"	Sports School	Young People	"This Wonderful World"	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 Columbia Concert	Weather; music; talk	Armchair Quartet	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Hall	Things and Swings"	"Nature Sketches"	U. S. Army Band	News Service
12:00 Eton Boys	News: 'Noonday Review'	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	Noonday Review; stocks	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Let's Pretend"	National Farm and	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Let's Pretend"	Home Hour	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	"Mid-day Musicale"
1:00 Enoch Light's Or	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Enoch Light's Or	Home Hour	Marimba Melodies	"Merchants' program"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Thad Price Amer-	"Little Variety Show"	Household talk	"Merchants' program"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 ica"; talk; drama	"Little Variety Show"	Household talk	Marconi Award	Short Story Club
2:00 "Bull Session"; stu-	Morton Franklin's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Network Speaker	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:15 dent debate	Morton Franklin's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sport reports	Concert pianist
2:30 Ipswich painting	"Indiana Indigo"	"Golden Melodies";	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Violin and organ
2:45 "Follies"	"Merry Music"	string ensemble	ington baseball game	News Service
3:00 The Merrymakers;	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Matinee in Rhythm";	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sport reports
3:15 Orchestra	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	ington baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Charles Paul, or-	"Rhythmic Moods"	Roy Eldredge's Orch.	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sport reports
3:45 ganist	Weather; news	Roy Eldredge's Orch.	ington baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 The Dancepators	Club Matinee: variety	International Broadcast	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sport reports
4:15 The Dancepators	Club Matinee: variety	from Berlin	ington baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 "Chansonette"	Club Matinee: variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sport reports
4:45 Sport comment	Club Matinee: variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra	ington baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 "Topical Tunes"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	National Music Camp	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Summer Serenade"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Band Concert	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Sterling Young's	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Summertime Swing"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Orchestra	Dance Interlude	Bruce Baker's Orch.	Sport program	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Brandwyne's Or.	Fred Hoey; music	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 Americans at Work;	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Concert Orchestra	Dinner Concert
7:15 interviews	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Commentator	News Service
7:30 "County Seat"	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	"People's Quiz Club"	Swing Session	Jim Lewis' Orchestra
7:45 "County Seat"	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	"People's Quiz Club"	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00 Orrin Tucker's Or.	Duke Ellington's Orch.	"From Hollywood To-	"Tropical Serenade";	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15 Orrin Tucker's Or.	Duke Ellington's Orch.	day"; variety	tenor; orchestra	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; dra-	Variety Show; vocalists;	"Hawaii Calls"; native	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
8:45 questions; answers	matic series	comedy; orchestra	Hawaiian music	Harlem Goes Hollywood
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	Dance Orchestra	"Pages From the Clas-
9:15 vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; Graham McNamee	Dance Orchestra	sical Album"
9:30 M. Warnow's Orch.	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Clas-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Hot Shots"; comedy	"History of a Mug"	"Sons of the Pioneers"	sical Album"
10:00 Serenade	Network program	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	Symphonic Strings with	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:15 "Court of Reflec-	Network program	vocalist	Alfred Wallenstein	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
10:30 tions"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:00 Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Coral Islanders
11:15 Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Griff Williams Orch.	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
11:30 Barry Wood's Or.	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Seger Ellis' Orchestra	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:45 Barry Wood's Or.	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Seger Ellis' Orchestra	News Service

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A 'Must' for Visitors to New York"
1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
—Readers Digest
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45, Cir. 6-9156. Air-Cooled. Evgs. 8:35—$3.30-$1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

A Dramatic Spectacle That Thrills Every Heart!
FREDRIC MARCH (In Person) in THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATRE - Rockefeller Center
Evgs 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
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PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

NO PERFORMANCES SAT., AUG. 12
Mats. Next Week: Wed. and Sat. at 2:30
KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHT'S COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
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Air-Conditioned — Evgs. at 8 — $1.10 to $3.30

SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-COOLED
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Evgs. 8:40. Mats. TOMORROW & THURS. 2:40
Mail orders until Oct. 1 — 361 Seats $1.10

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"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-9220
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

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Adventure that thrilled the world!
STANLEY and LIVINGSTONE
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NANCY KELLY · RICHARD GREENE
ALWAYS COOL
Extra MARCH OF TIME Metropolis 1939
"THE JONES FAMILY IN HOLLYWOOD"

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Alexander Korda's
"FOUR FEATHERS"
IN TECHNICOLOR
RALPH RICHARDSON · JOHN CLEMENTS
Also: "A WOMAN IS THE JUDGE"

NEW YORK CITY

"STANLEY & LIVINGSTONE"
SPENCER TRACY · Nancy Kelly Richard Greene
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
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Watch this roll-up of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

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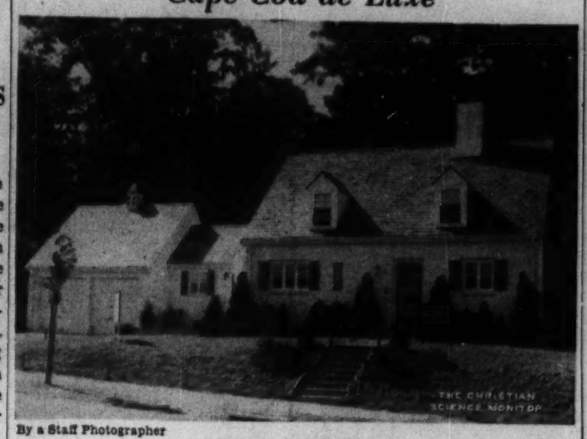

By a Staff Photographer

Chestnut Hill Home

Royal Barry Wills $14,500 Home in Homer T. Brown's Development, Brookline, Now In Market.

Suburban Building Grows

(Continued from Page 9)

viding an endless job for machinery designed for slum clearance. Mr. Newmark looks ahead, providing vast areas of land for parks, playgrounds and other recreational pursuits.

Marks National Trend

The project will be undertaken on land purchased from the Beach family which has owned the property ever since pre-Civil War days. Here is depicted another interesting national trend, the sale of large holdings by old American families gradually selling out under the pressure of rising taxes or the failure of the younger generation to carry on the family tradition of utilizing the old homesteads.

Part of the planning of the modern community includes the construction of a model shopping district on New Britain Avenue. The locatien holds extensive woodlands with a sweeping view of the countryside, in a district having a Country Club and both elementary and high schools.

The sole Government interest in the Charter Oak Community, as it is called, is the factor of increased employment and the construction of a "planned" community to provide families of moderate means with many of the advantages of high-cost living.

Mr. Newmark's experience with Federal Government co-operation is not new. He is just now completing a $3,000,000 apartment house building in Stamford, under the Federal insured mortgage plan.

New Wellesley Unit

There's a new home community in Wellesley, known as "Federal Village," that is enjoying co-operation with the Government along with a large measure of success in building substantial homes at reasonable prices in a district that is honeycombed with woodlands. The sponsor is George Crowe, who has sold four houses in the last two weeks and is just finishing a half dozen more.

Take Weston Road to the right off the Worcester Turnpike going west and follow through to Parker Street, about a mile from the Pike.

Needhams Beckons

Every once in a while, this columnist finds a new home community off the beaten path that has all the qualifications for comfortable, modern living that will escape the casual week-end tourists. This time it is Carleeta Park in Needham, reached either from Highand Avenue near Needham Square or from Route 128.

Carleeta sounds Italian, but it is really the combination of three good American names, Carleton, Lee, and Taylor, original sponsors of the development. The homes in this community run from $7,000 up to $11,000, are soundly built and well landscaped. From one end of the development, a view is obtained over the Newtons in one direction and Needham in the other.

Home Census Due

A census of all the dwelling units in the United States will be taken under the provisions of a bill that has now passed the United States Senate. The count is to be made to ascertain the character, geographical location and number of homes as a basis for the sound development of a national housing program.

The census would be taken in conjunction with the regular 10-year census of population. Several European countries have already led the way in this direction.

Cristobal Leaves Fore River Yards For Maiden Voyage

Glistening in new paint, the streamlined $4,000,000 sink-proof and fireproof Cristobal, last of three sister ships built at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy, for the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, sailed from the builder's yard today for New York.

The new vessel is to sail from New York on her initial voyage Aug. 17, two days after the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal. Official trials and the shakedown cruise have been made and sailing today completes the building program of the company for the present. The Cristobal, together with the new Ancon and Panama, will maintain regular weekly service between New York and the Canal Zone, via Haiti, carrying passengers and cargo.

Shoe Concern Reopens After Union Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 11 — The H. H. Brown Shoe Company, the management of which discharged its 800 employees last week with the announcement it intended to go out of business, resumed operations yesterday following an agreement with officials of the United Shoe Workers of America, C. I. O. affiliate.

Officers of the Company had stated that their decision to cease doing business resulted from threats that were alleged to have been made by employees during a strike which began July 19.

Roma's Vacation Cruise

Completing its second vacation cruise from Boston, the trans-Atlantic liner Roma of the Italian Line—largest vessel ever visiting Boston in regular service—arrived at Commonwealth Pier yesterday from an 11-day cruise that took in Bar Harbor, the St. Lawrence, Quebec, Saguenay, Gaspé, and Bermuda. The cruise was under the direction of the Raymond-Whitcomb Company which plans six more cruises with the Roma, from New York to the West Indies.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, August 12

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc

Here and There In Retail Shops Of Boston Area

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course we were all taught at a very early age to say "the birds and the bees and the flowers" practically all in the same breath . . . so it's probably only no more than right that Penn, The Florist, at 124 Tremont Street, should combine birds with his lovely flowers. For that matter he usually has something a bit unique in his display windows, anyhow.

This time, in the proper background of trees and whatnot, they have a flock of birds. Ducks and geese, flamingos and seagulls. Not real, to be sure . . . but those decorative and no-end colorful "Life-like Gifts" that are made up of metal; and then painted in the true bird colors. And they're only $1 and $1.50. The idea is that they're to be used as bits of decoration on walls. In your hall, your husband's den . . . or even in the living room if you have the type of house that will take them.

Summer Hats Marked Down

Wandering through Wethern's we found that they've put special prices on a lot of their summer millinery, and the results are quite pleasing. A wide brimmed hat (and is there anything more flattering?) in pale blue with a deep blue band is now but a dollar, and could be worn with a maize, pink, white, or matching blue summer dress. Many a beach sandal, those nice leather-thonged affairs included . . . have also been marked down. As have summer dresses and suits. Which reminds us, we saw some most attractive gingham suits in plaids that are just the thing for town wear. And over in the millinery department where they have all the new fall forecasts we saw lots of snoods. One, in fact, was all done up with lots of tiny little velvet ribbon bows. And veils were edged in wide black silk ribbon. Incidentally, Wethern's has more than one floor, and much more than hats!

Beads Shaped Like Bibs

One of the cutest whims in the accessory wardrobe, with the basic black fall dress in mind . . . is Jay's "Bib Choker" . . . for something like $3 or so. It's a necklace that covers up so much space it might well be called a bib, or a vestee front! For dangling from a regular necklace are no end of long strands of duplicate beads . . . in chalk white and gold. Incidentally, this is the type of necklace that Parisian women have been wearing for some months with dressy suits! Right at Jay's jewelry counter . . . where they also have a funny little charm bracelet with nothing but real little painted clothespins dangling down. For $1.90.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

All beautifully washed, and the flat work ironed

14 LBS. $1

If you live in Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury, or Jamaica Plain just call Mr. Allen and he will send for your laundry. You'll like the way it comes back to you.

Allen Laundry
62 Linden Park Street Roxbury
HIGHLANDS 5200

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New and Used Cars
1936 Ford De Luxe Models $250 and up
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SUMMER
Clearance Sale
AUG. 14-19, 1939
Unusual Values in Electric Appliances
VACUUM CLEANERS
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FIXTURES
RADIOS
We have several short wave sets at about a 40% reduction which will receive programs over WIXAL.
Clark and Mills
Electric Company
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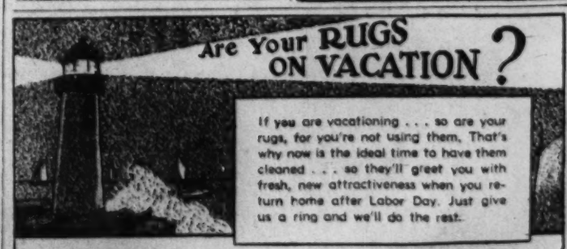
Are Your RUGS ON VACATION?



If you are vacationing . . . so are your rugs, for you're not using them. That's why now is the ideal time to have them cleaned . . . so they'll greet you with fresh, new attractiveness when you return home after Labor Day. Just give us a ring and we'll do the rest.

HIghlands 4100 ADAMS & SWETT BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS
"RUG CLEANERS SINCE 1870"

Fast Moving Senators Hit Town in Streak—Yachts Nearing End of Race Week

Washington Challenges Red Sox Winning String

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Only 5½ games behind the not-so-invincible Yankees today, the winning Red Sox enjoyed an afternoon away from Fenway Park while awaiting the approaching three-game week-end series with the Washington Senators. By sweeping four straight from the Philadelphia Athletics in the last three days and extending their latest victory streak to five, the so-called locals whittled 2½ games off the New York margin of leadership in the American League race. So the faint pennant fire of the Joe Cronins remains flickering.

The series which opens here tomorrow with Washington cannot be taken lightly. Although the Sox have won nine in a row from the Senators, after dropping the first engagement in 10 innings on April 24, the team from the Capitol City is currently the sensation of the second division. With nine triumphs in their most recent 10 starts, the Nationals—as they are called in Washington—are no longer easy marks for outfits harboring pennant aspirations.

Had Eight Straight

As a matter of fact, it was partly because of the recent success of Bucky Harris with New York that the Red Sox were able to move closer to first place. Bucky's rarely-mentioned strategy took two out of three from the world champions. He had an unbroken string of eight wins until the Yanks stepped in and called a halt on Wednesday. But it took the combined pitching of Charley Ruffing and Oral Hildebrand to do it.

Harris has accomplished this amazing upward swing in Senatorial events with a three-man pitching staff. Dutch Leonard, Ken Chase and Joe Krakauskas are heading the parade which recently has humbled Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago and New York, and now seeks further laurels at Fenway Park. After failing with Brooklyn in the National League, Leonard joined Harris and has won 13 games. His lost total is a mere four. Dutch throws a knuckle ball that keeps rival batters in tears when it is breaking right.

Krakauskas Winning

You may hear great words concerning Krakauskas during the next few years. Apparently the left-hander has "arrived" after two mediocre years. He always possessed everything necessary in a winning hurler except control. And during the past month, his accuracy in connection with the plate has improved tremendously. Joe has won nine games and lost 11, but a while back his record was one triumph and eight setbacks.

With the exception of the catching, Washington has a young ball club. Mickey Vernon at first base, Johnny Bloodworth at second, Buddy Lewis at third and Cecil Travis at short, all have their best baseball ahead of them. George Case, Taft Wright and Roberto Estalella are rising young outfielders. Case, with 39 stolen bases, has revived an ancient art. Even though the opposition "pitches out" on George, he manages to pilfer bags. He always was a streak on the bases, but now incorporates common sense with his activities. By moving up a base on his own, George has won several games for Harris.

How far the Senators can go with a three-man mound staff is questionable. Eight games behind the fifth-place Tigers, it is doubtful if Harris can better his position in the standing through the weeks that remain. However, in this particular case, there may be something to that familiar cry: "Wait until next year!"

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox and Yankees together have won 21 games and lost only three with the Athletics . . . Washington plays one game at Fenway tomorrow and two on Sunday . . . Joe Di Maggio dropped three batting points yesterday and now is only 20 ahead of Jimmy Foxx . . . Double-X has hit in 12 straight games . . . Joe Vosmik lifted his average five points in the Philadelphia series . . . The first seven batters in the Red Sox order—Doerr, Cramer, Foxx, Williams, Cronin, Vosmik and Tabor—have a combined average of .312 . . . Loew's State Theater will present Joe Cronin with a trophy calling him the "Wizard of Baseball," before tomorrow's game with the Senators . . . Editor's note: In case you are interested, the "Wizard of Oz" is coming to Loew's State next week.

Reasons Why Nationals Win Ball Games

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

1. Rick Ferrell, veteran catcher who formerly wore a Red Sox uniform.

2. George Case demonstrates his specialty as he slides into third base. Ken Keltner, Cleveland, is putting the ball on him. Case has stolen 39 bases.

3. Roberto Estalella, young Cuban outfielder.

4. Taft Wright, the clean-up batter of the Senators.

Semi-Pro Nines Seek National Honors Tonight

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 11 (AP)—The national semi-pro tournament—sandlot baseball's big carnival—opens a two-week stand tonight with fame, travel and a sizeable reward beckoning those who play the game mostly for fun and pocket money.

Performers will be the stars on the sandlot diamonds from coast to coast, out for a share in an estimated $15,000 in prize money. First place will be worth $5,000 and a trip to Puerto Rico to play in an "Onter-America" tournament Sept. 7-13.

Young Hopefuls

Sprinkled through the 32-team field determined by state and regional play-offs will be youngsters hopeful of catching the eyes of major league scouts, former big leaguers who have found semi-pro baseball an easy way out of the "big time," butchers, bakers, clerks, barbers, bankers and just plain white collar workers—many of whom owe their jobs to their playing ability.

The tournament, fifth sponsored by Raymond Dumont, National Semi-Pro Congress President, is a far cry from the first one held here in 1935.

Modern Travel

Seven team will come by train from the nation's coasts—six from the Atlantic and one from the Pacific. Others will come by motor, many in chartered buses. Five years ago, only one could afford train travel. Most of them relied on the "thumb route" in hitchhiking from their homes.

The tournament is a "melting pot" of sports. Teams entered include the Prison Guards of Trenton, N. J., the Collegians of Fairmount, N. D., the Firemen of Indianapolis, the Chicago Palmers, made up of negro hotel employees, and the Manchester, N. H., McElwains, sponsored by Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire.

Other States

Other states represented in the tournament include Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Wyoming, Florida, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan.

The umpiring staff, garbed in zebra-striped uniforms, includes Jesse Collyer, printing instructor in Sing Sing prison, New York, who thought prison umpiring was a cinch after he almost got mobbed during a dispute here last year.

Double Elimination

The tourney is run under double elimination which requires two defeats to eliminate.

Approximately 100,000 spectators are expected to pay out $30,000 in gate receipts during the 50-odd game spectacle.

Buford, Ga., defending champion, is a favorite to repeat, with Enid, Okla., 1937 titlist, and Duncan, Okla., 1936 champion, rated the hottest contenders.

Tonight's schedule (time is Central Standard):

8:30 — Wichita vs. Los Angeles.
10:30 — Silverton, Ore., vs. Goldon, Colo.

North Shore Women's Series Opens Busy Yachting Week

Fresh in the wake of Marblehead's Mid-Summer Race Week comes a week of heavy "series" yachting when, beginning Monday, the North Shore Women's sailing championships for the Lee Cup augment next week's replete yachting festivities.

The Lee Cup trials, preliminaries to the national women's sailing championships, open off the Eastern Point Yacht Club, Gloucester, probably with entrants from five clubs participating.

Quincy Cup

Beginning Tuesday, the famous Quincy Challenge Cup is up for competition in another class, the Adams Class, and that series lasts Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday off the Quincy Yacht Club.

Wednesday marks the first day's sailing of the South Shore junior sailing championships off the South Boston Yacht Club. This Finlay Cup series is an elimination series for the national junior yacht racing championships held later in the month at Greenwich, Conn.

The following day off the Nahant course of the Winthrop Yacht Club the I Class championships start for the new Wennie P. Karshick Memorial Trophy, lasting through Saturday.

B. Y. C. Race

A week from tomorrow Boston Yacht Club race to Halifax, N. S., which has attracted one of the largest fleets for a race of this type in New England, gets under way.

The Lee Cup races are expected to draw entries from Corinthian and Pleon Yacht Clubs of Marblehead, Manchester Yacht Club, Eastern Point, and Sandy Bay Yacht Club of Rockport.

The shift of the Quincy Challenge Cup to the Adams Class from the I Class is a result of the latter organization raising money for a permanent I Class championship series annually in memory of Karshick, long associated with the class. The Karshick Trophy races will attract entries from Rockport and the various Boston Bay Manchesters.

Ineligible

With Harry McDonough, last year's champion, declared ineligible because of age by merely one week, South Boston's defending champions will attempt to stave off the rush of veteran rivals, Squantum, Duxbury, Quincy, Hingham, Cohasset, and probably new entries from Hull and Merrymount Yacht Clubs, all desirous of this year's championship. The series will be round-robin in effect and sailed in Indian Class dories donated by members of the Southie Club.

The Boston Yacht Club race to Halifax has been attracting wide notice for many months now, and entries for the event have been received during the last two months.

The race starts off Halfway Rock, Marblehead, and the finish line, managed by the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, is at Halifax. Commodore H. H. Silver of the Squadron will be guest of the Boston Yacht Club at the start of the race, and then will greet the yachts at the close of the race in Halifax.

W. A. D.

New York Cruise Misses Gunfire As Adams Leads

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11 (AP)—The New York Yacht Club fleet arrived intact on its annual cruise last night after encountering coast artillery gunfire on a 37½ mile run from New London, Conn.

Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, was among the skippers who brought their vessels safely into port.

As the flotilla sailed by Fisher's Island, N. Y., many of the yachtsmen found themselves traversing a range where targets were being bombarded by Fort Wright cannons.

The coastal defense practice was abruptly halted until those who entered the forbidden area had veered away. Skippers who discussed the situation said they had entered the range unintentionally.

Adams, at the wheel of the chartered sloop Nyala, took first prize among the sloops for the club run. De Coursey Fales won the schooner class prize with his Nina, while H. E. Noyes with the Tioga Too captured first honors among cruising sloops and yawls.

The Astor Cup races began off this port today. The squadron will leave for Vineyard Haven, Mass., tomorrow, after which Buzzards Bay and Marblehead, Mass., will be visited.

Motor Boat Shorts

In addition to Alagi the Detroit Yacht Club may have Herb Mendelson's Notre Dame in the defense of the cup. Dan Arena, Pacific Coast youngster, whose Miss California finished second behind Rossi last year, has moved into the Mendelson camp and hopes to drive the boat. The bottom of Notre Dame, which overturned just prior to the 1938 race, has been altered.

Corinthian Closes Racing Tomorrow at Marblehead

By Wendell Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Aug. 11—Tomorrow marks the close of one of the most successful race weeks the three yacht clubs, Eastern, Boston and Corinthian have ever held here as the latter club winds up this 48th running of the event. Today, the second in Corinthian's series was run-off, leaving tomorrow's finale the usual "covering" affair for the leaders, and last-ditch "hope" hitches on the part of those closely astern.

There have been numerous achievements on the part of race week skippers this week that have attracted notice through their consistent showing, and therefore at least five or six are in line for one of the most coveted of race week trophies, the Leonard Munn Fowle Memorial Trophy, emblematic of the outstanding performance of the week. There are two races yet to be sailed, however, but these skippers are well up in the running.

In the Thirty Square Meters, two helmsmen are causing unusual headlines, both being lauded for their work in the same class. They are E. Sohier Welch in his Evanthia and John Lawrence with his Moose. Welch's record for the week includes three firsts, a second and a fifth in the class of 13 starters. Lawrence's record shows one first, three seconds and a third. Add two firsts to either one's record so far, and that skipper would be close to scoring the outstanding performance of the week.

Boston Bay Stars

C. Barber Dunwoody, among the smaller classes, is away out in front with four firsts and one second. He has ruled the Yankee Dory waves for some years now, and is the former North Shore junior champion from Swampscott.

John McAleer in the Manchester 18-foot I Class has amassed a consistent record with Don MacIntosh's Speedy, accounting for two firsts and three seconds.

But the surprise showing of the week is that of the Boston Bay Star Class fleet against their other district rivals from Cape Ann, Narrangansett Bay, Western Long Island, Barnegat Bay, and the Massachusetts Coast. What is more remarkable in the consistent top performances of these Winthrop and Quincy sailors is that their association had been formed just this year and have had such limited experience in a tricky and touchy class.

John Burroughs with his Lucky Me has the best record to date. With two firsts, two fourths and a fifth in the 30-odd class, Burroughs leads the internationals for the week's standing trophy. Gifford Beal of Cape Ann had but one day to mar his record, Wednesday's Boston Yacht Club encounter when he fouled a mark and withdrew. Otherwise, his record of a first, two seconds and a third is high.

Dean Lewis

Bob Reid has been another Boston Bay member in the Star standing this week with a second, third and three sixths to his record. Yesterday, George Daniels, from Quincy, led the Stars to the finish line making the association record read, Boston Bay three wins, Cape Ann one, and Western Long Island Sound one.

The packed fleet of Indians have witnessed young skippers grabbing all the honors this week, but foremost of the youngsters is 20-year old Dean Lewis who today hung out his second scalping of the week after yesterday's win.

Lewis from Weymouth has a record of two first, two fourths and a 10th in the class of 35, already has won the Eastern series, and is leading the coveted week's race with Tommy Coleman sailing Dr. Leonard Lee's new Hardalee close behind.

Coleman's record is not to be overlooked. His win of the week came Wednesday and it enabled the 19-year old youngster to cop the Boston Yacht Club prize, his other achievements amounting to two seconds, sixth and ninth.

But there are two races not yet included in the week's summary, and in that closely competitive class, there's no telling what might happen. Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona is another with a young skipper in the running.

Sport Briefs

The Southern Association and the Texas League are in class A-1.

Ted Olewine of Santa Monica, Calif., is holder of the National Interscholastic tennis championship.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow Fenway Park, 2:30 P. M.
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Fenway Park KENmore 0332

Yugoslavian Davis Cuppers Are on Way to Longwood

There will be a Davis Cup Interzone final at Longwood after all. The Yugoslavia forces apparently have found financial support and have cabled their arrival in New York aboard the Europa as Aug. 17. They will then come immediately on to Boston for practice at the Longwood Cricket Club and be ready to face Australia or Cuba beginning the 24th. Since the Australians already have won two singles matches from the Cubans and need only one victory in either the doubles or two singles matches remaining, every indication points to Australia being the opponent for the European vistors.

Marble-Fabyan Team No. 1

The women's doubles draw, released today, saw Alice Marble and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, defending champions, the top-seeded team. Helen Jacobs and Dorothy Workman, Pacific Coast pair were seeded No. 2 and the No. 1 foreign seeded team found Kay Stammers and Mrs. Freda James Hammersley of Great Britain together. The most interesting first-round match brings together the third-seeded British team of Betty Nuthall and Nina Brown facing the unseeded but capable American pair of Dorothy May Bundy and Mary Arnold of California.

Last-Minute Changes

Gene Mako and Wayne Sabin have made last-minute changes in plans regarding the national doubles. Mako and Sabin were expected to team as partners but that was changed and the former entered with Gardnar Mulloy, Sabin forwarding no entry. Now Mako has changed his entry and will play with Jack Tidball, a fellow Californian, and Sabin has entered with John Hope Doeg of Rumson, N. J., for a partner.

The men's doubles draw will be ready this evening.

W. M.

Women's Doubles

The draw for the first and second rounds of play in the women's national lawn tennis championship at the Longwood Cricket Club follows, with figures in parenthesis indicating the seeding:

First Round

Dorothy Wightman and Marguerita Madden, Boston, vs. Mary Lou Johnston and Alice Surber, Los Angeles.

Phenny Xydes, Greece and Elena Ciccone, Boston, vs. Mrs. C. R. Mabley and Mrs. Betty Corbiere, Boston.

Mariette Arguimbeau and Helen Van Schaick, New York, vs. Mme. Simone Mathieu, France, and Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, Boston (F2).

Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and Dorothy Workman, San Francisco (2), vs. Barbara Bradley and Catherine Malcolm, Los Angeles.

Pauline Betz, Hollywood, Calif., and Hope Knowles, Philadelphia, vs. Helene Lynen and Gerry Mallory, Ridgewood, N. J.

Second Round

Alice Marble, Beverly Hills, Calif., and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge (1), vs. Patricia Cumming, Westfield, N. J., and Marilynn McRae, Little Rock, Ark.

Dorothy Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., and Mary Arnold, Los Angeles, vs. Betty Nuthall and Nina Brown, Great Britain (F3).

Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, France, and Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn. (4), vs. winner of Wightman-Madden and Johnston-Surber match.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter and Polly Morrill, Dedham, Mass., vs. Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott, Great Britain (F4).

Virginia Wolfenden and Patricia Canning, San Francisco (3), vs. Mercedes Madden, Boston, and Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn.

Mrs. P. H. Theopold and Virginia Ellis, Boston, vs. Katherine Stammers and Mrs. Freda James Hammersley, Great Britain (F1).

Bretton Woods Tennis

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 11 (AP)—Top-seeded Gerard Podesta, of Montclair, N. J., the New York Clay Court tennis champion, raced through two opponents with the loss of only four games yesterday as play began in the fourth annual Bretton Woods invitation tournament.

Podesta first turned back Wade Weathers, Short Hills, N. J., 6—0, 6—1, and then Dr. J. P. Keating, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—1.

Also gaining the third round were Don Hawley, of Orange, N. J., second seeded, and Casper Nannes, intercollegiate star from Rutgers. Hawley's victims were Tom Critchfield, Hartford, Conn., 6—1, 6—1 and Philip Marcus, Alexandria, Va., 6—2, 6—2, while Nannes was triumphant over Charles Goodwin, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6—1, 7—5, and Arthur Cooley, Springfield, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Reaches Tennis Finals

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 11 (AP)—Hubert Hauck, Portland, seeded second, advanced to the men's singles finals and teamed with J. Blaine Gilley, Melrose, Mass., yesterday, to advance to the doubles final of the State tennis tournament.

Sewell Cutler, Forest Hills, N. Y., ranked third, succumbed to the former Harvard captain, 8—6, 6—1.

Hauck and Gilley ousted Maurice L'Heureux, Lewiston, and Stan Brewer, Fryeburg, 6—1, 6—2, to join Cutler and Leonard Clark, Portland, in the doubles finals. The latter team tossed out Joe Abrams, New York, and Jack Benjamin, Columbus, Ohio, 6—3, 8—6.

In women's play, Marjorie Morrill Painter, Dedham, Mass., swept over Margaret Cussler, Cornish, 6—0, 6—1, in a quarterfinals match.

Maine State Golf

BANGOR, Maine, Aug. 11 (AP)—Last year's runner-up, Ann Sewall of York, and a comparative novice at tourney competition, Mary Holt, South Portland, will fight for the state women's golf crown over the Penobscot Valley links today.

Miss Holt, who first played in championship competition last year, eliminated Mrs. Curtiss Hutchins, Bangor, twice the titlist, 3 and 1, while Miss Sewall defeated another Bangor player, Barbara Guild, 2 and 1, in semi-finals matches.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Grove	12	2	Fette	10	5
Heving	9	3	Posedel	11	8
Ostermueller	7	2	Lanning	4	3
Dickman	6	2	Shoffner	4	6
Rich	4	3	MacFarden	7	12
Auker	7	6	Sullivan	2	4
Wilson	8	7	Turner	3	7
Dalehouse	6	6	Errickson	3	6
Wade	1	2	Frankhouse	6	2
Bayles	0	0			

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.369	Hassett	.330
Finney	.346	Cuccinello	.319
Doerr	.325	Garms	.312
Cramer	.309	Simmons	.282
Williams	.309	West	.272
Nonnenkamp	.308	Miller	.269
Tabor	.302	Andrews	.267
Cronin	.299	Majeski	.256
Carey	.292	Warstler	.256
Peacock	.286	Outlaw	.245
Vosmik	.273	Lopez	.233
Desautels	.214	Cooney	.232
Berg	.167	Sisti	.214
Berger	.154	Masi	.214

Day and Night Games

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11 (AP)—For the first time in major league history the Cleveland Indians believe they're staging a night baseball game Sept. 4 as part of a double-header.

Cleveland meets the Chicago White Sox in the big lakefront stadium at 3:30 Labor Day afternoon, and the floodlights will be turned on for the second clash at 8 p. m.

The management said this was a bona fide bargain bill—both games on one ticket if you don't mind the two-hour wait between them.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

(Time is Eastern Standard)

National League

Philadelphia at New York, clear, 3:15 p. m.
Pittsburgh at Chicago, clear, 3:00 p. m.
(Only games scheduled)

American League

New York at Philadelphia, clear, 3:15 p. m.
St. Louis at Detroit, clear, 3:00 p. m.
(Only games scheduled)

Tomorrow's Schedule

American League

St. Louis at Detroit, Chicago at Cleveland, New York at Philadelphia, Washington at Boston.

National League

Philadelphia at New York, Pittsburgh at Chicago, Cincinnati at St. Louis, Boston at Brooklyn.

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America's Davis Cup Mainstays Hard Pressed in Eastern Grass Courts Tennis

Riggs and Parker Win Extra-Set Struggles

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 11 (AP)—Bobby Riggs and Frankie Parker, counted as America's mainstays in the forthcoming Davis Cup defense, were hard pressed to remain in the Eastern grass court championships yesterday, but both rose gallantly to the occasion and advanced to the semifinal round.

Riggs overcame another member of the Cup squad, Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, of Atlanta, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, while Parker captured a sensational struggle from John Hope Doeg, of Rumson, N. J., 5—7, 7—5, 13—11. Doeg, who won the National championship in 1930, held four match points against Parker.

Parker Plays Van Horn

With Riggs in the upper bracket was Ladislav Hecht, former Czechoslovak Davis Cupper, who upset Henry Prusoff, of Seattle, 6—4, 9—7. Parker's opponent will be Welby Van Horn, Los Angeles youngster, who performed a feat of major significance in beating Gil Hunt, of Washington, D. C., 3—6, 6—3, 9—7.

In the women's division, Alice Marble, the present title holder, gained an upper bracket semifinal post with a 6—1, 6—1 triumph over Mary Arnold, of Los Angeles, and will oppose Mme. Rene Mathieu, of France, who defeated Dorothy Workman, of Los Angeles, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Mrs. Fabyan Rallies

The lower bracket matches, however, contained most of the day's excitement. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, of Cambridge, Mass., trailing Mrs. Freda James Hammersley, of England, 0—5 in the second set, rallied in spectacular fashion to turn back her opponent in straight sets, 6—3, 7—5.

England's first ranking player, Kay Stammers, was extended before prevailing over Dorothy Bundy, of Santa Monica, Calif., 10—8, 0—6, 8—6. Miss Stammers and Mrs. Fabyan will oppose each other in the remaining semifinal encounter.

Youngsters Have Innings In Women's Western Golf

DETROIT, Aug. 11 (AP)—The youngsters had their inning in the quarterfinals of the thirty-ninth annual Western women's closed golf championship at Oakland Hills Country Club yesterday, and when the firing was ended two 18-year-olds, a girl of 22 and a veteran of 28 had qualified for the semifinals.

Heading the march of youth was 18-year-old Edith Estabrooks, of Dubuque, Iowa, daughter of the owner of a public links course, who overwhelmed 21-year-old Harriet Randall, of Indianapolis, 6 and 5, as she shot two under women's par golf for the 13 holes of the contest.

The others to reach the semifinals were Mrs. Russell Mann, of Milwaukee, the former Lucille Robinson, who won the title in 1933; Elizabeth Hicks, 18-year-old Southern California champion from Long Beach, and Ellamae Williams, 22-year-old daughter of Eddie Williams, Chicago professional. In the semifinals Miss Estabrooks plays Mrs. Mann and Miss Hicks opposes Miss Williams.

Miss Estabrooks, runner-up to Patty Berg in the 1938 championship, lost only one hole in her rout of Miss Randall.

Mrs. Mann played steadily after losing the first two holes as she conquered Mrs. Tim G. Lowry, of Chicago, 3 and 2.

Miss Hicks, who has been playing competitive golf only two years, scored a 5-and-4 rout over Mrs. Hayes Dansingburg, of Minneapolis, the Minnesota champion.

Miss Williams qualified for the semifinals by taking the most spectacular match of the day from Mrs. Dan Chandler, of Dallas, Texas, 1 up as she dropped a 35-foot putt on the final green for victory. Miss Williams had canned a 12-footer for a birdie two on the seventeenth to square the battle, which was a ding-dong affair from the start. On the 18 holes Miss Williams had 13 one-putt greens. Both players in this match had 75s, three under women's par.

Arnovich Slips

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11 (AP)—Morrie Arnovich's batting slump caught up with the popular left fielder of the Phillies

Arnovich, the National League's leading hitter since mid-May, got only one hit in seven times at bat in a doubleheader against Brooklyn yesterday and fell to second place one point behind Johnny Mize of the St. Louis Cardinals. Mize now tops the league with a .346 average. Arnovich has .345.

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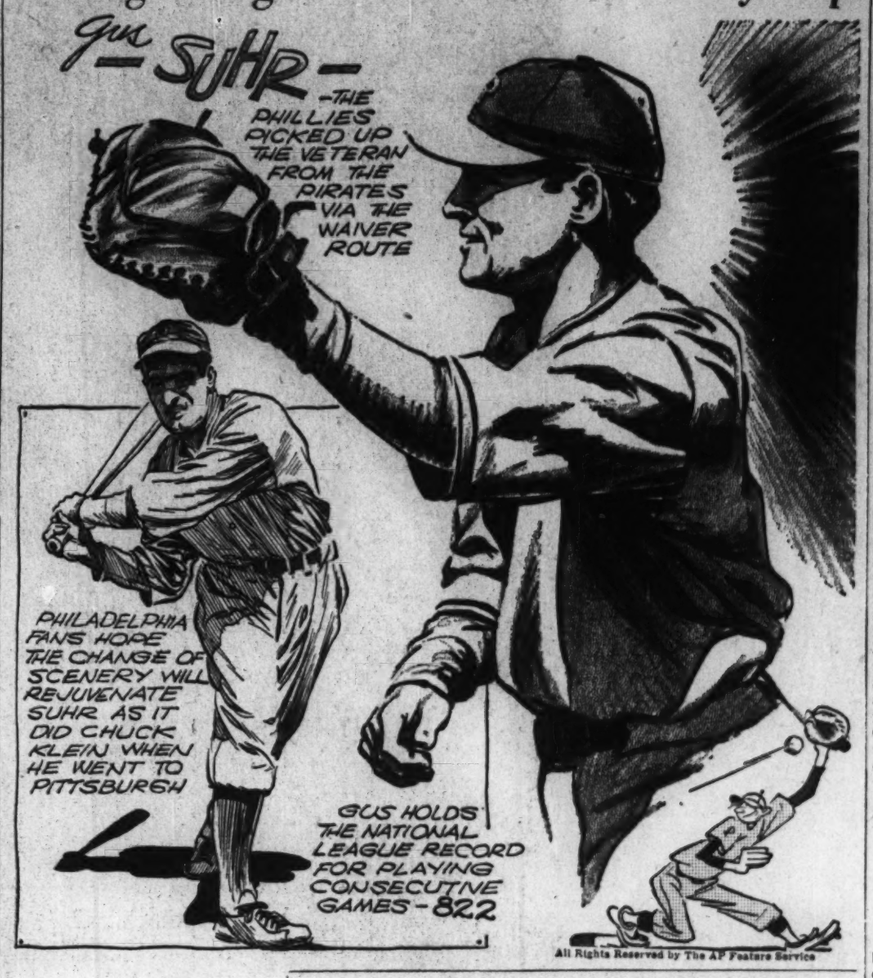

Gus —SUHR— -THE PHILLIES PICKED UP THE VETERAN FROM THE PIRATES VIA THE WAIVER ROUTE
PHILADELPHIA FANS HOPE THE CHANGE OF SCENERY WILL REJUVENATE SUHR AS IT DID CHUCK KLEIN WHEN HE WENT TO PITTSBURGH
GUS HOLDS THE NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD FOR PLAYING CONSECUTIVE GAMES—822
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Doc Prothro, desperately searching for a bit of batting power for his lowly Phillies, jumped at the opportunity to get Gus Suhr when the Pirates asked for waivers on the veteran first baseman.

As badly as the Phils need pitching talent, Prothro readily "waived" Max Butcher off to Pittsburgh in exchange for Suhr. Just how this "deal" was permitted is something of a mystery for the deadline for trading was in effect. However, Suhr is in Philadelphia and Butcher in Pittsburgh. And that is that.

Suhr should give the Phillies some additional punch at the plate, despite the fact that he is well past his 32nd birthday. For one thing, Gus is an extra-base hitter, and his long drives may send a few badly needed runs across the plate for the Phillies.

Gus still is able to do a good job of fielding around first base. Last season he took part in 150 double plays, a new National League record.

The veteran holds the National League record for playing in consecutive games, 822, stretching over a period of seven seasons.

Suhr's batting average has never been too impressive, but because of the extra power of his blows he has managed to drive in an impressive number of runs each season. It was this phase of his record that interested Prothro more than any other.

The Phillies have a promising young first baseman in Jack Bolling. Bolling is a fast, clever fielder, and while he gets his share of hits, he is a "tap" hitter who seldom gets any extra base blows. The youngster may be shunted to the sidelines temporarily because the Phillies are so desperate for more power at the plate, but he will be back in there one of these days. And as a regular, too. —'Pap'

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Mize St. Louis, .346; Arnovich, Philadelphia, .345.
Runs—Werber and Frey, Cincinnati, 81.
Runs Batted In—McCormick, Cincinnati, 93; Bonura, New York, 72.
Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, 138; Brown, St. Louis, 133.
Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 33; McCormick, Cincinnati, 30.
Triples—Herman, Chicago, 14; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 10.
Home Runs—Ott, New York 22; Mize, St. Louis, 20.
Stolen Bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 16; Hack, Chicago, and Hassett, Boston, 12.
Pitching—Walters, Cincinnati, 19-7; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 8-3.

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .388; Foxx, Boston, .368.
Runs—Foxx, Boston, 100; McCosky, Detroit 87.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 93; Foxx, Boston, 91.
Hits—McQuinn, St. Louis, 141; Rolfe, New York, 137.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 34; McQuinn, St. Louis, 31.
Triples—Lewis, Washington, 10; four players tied with 9.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 30; Greenberg, Detroit, 20.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 39; Chapman, Cleveland, 15.
Pitching—Grove, Boston, and Donald, New York, 12-2.

Yugoslavians Sail

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11 (AP)—E. B. Moss, Executive Secretary of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, announced today the Yugoslavia Davis Cup team would arrive in New York Thursday.

There had been some question whether the Yugoslavia team, winners of the English zone final, would be able to come to the United States for the inter-zone finals because of financial difficulties.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Di Maggio, Yanks		70	263	59	102	.388
Foxx, Red Sox		94	353	100	130	.368
Johnson, Ath'tics		98	380	89	133	.350
Mize, Cards		97	361	71	125	.346
Arnovich, Phillies		98	359	63	124	.345
McCormick, Reds		101	406	74	138	.338
Bonura, Giants		97	364	66	123	.338

Tightwad Pitching Enjoyed By Fans on Pacific Coast

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Tightwad pitching has been an all-star attraction this season in the Pacific Coast Baseball League. Even the new-found women fans are beginning to appreciate the little-hit pitchers, who are being applauded for being as great heroes as the obviously popular sluggers.

Up to this week, there has been no record of a no-hit game in the circuit, but the way one-hit, two-hit, and three-hit ball has been pitched indicates that maybe the great achievement will come before the race is over. All told, there have been 64 games in which the pitcher held baffled batters to four impotent hits or less.

Two One-Hit Games

Fay Thomas, the hefty heaver for the Angels, which have led the league most of the season, has chalked up two of the one-hit variety—against Oakland and Portland. In this exclusive class also is Bill Walker of the racing Rainiers of Seattle, which leads when the Angels are off form. He held his old maties, the Sacramento Solons, to a single sock.

Surprisingly in the front ranks of the bes' pitchers is Albert William Olsen of San Diego, who has yet to vote, but who nevertheless as the youngest hurler in the league has held his opponents to a pair of blows in each of three games.

Nearest Rival

Baby Al's nearest rival is "Sad Sam" Gibson of San Francisco, who was casting his first vote the day Al was born. Sam has pitched two-hit games twice, both nine-inning contests. His team-mate, Winfred Noble Ballou, forced the lads to show respect for their elders by turning in a two-hitter on his fortieth birthday.

Other two-hit pitchers are: Liska, Portland, 2; Flores and Bonnetti of Los Angeles; Fleming of Hollywood, Barrett of Seattle, and Frietas of Sacramento.

Three-hit games: Bittner, Hollywood, 2; Webber and Barrett, Seattle; Bithorn, Oakland; Guay of San Francisco; Fleming and Osborne of Hollywood; Hebert of San Diego, and Seats, Sacramento.

Four-hit games: Gregory, Turpin, and Barrett of Seattle, two each; Ardizoia, Hollywood, 3; Powell of San Francisco, 3; Sherer, Sacra, 2; Craghead, S. D., 2; Liska, Port., 2; Thomas, L. A., 2; Thomas, Port.; Shores and Powell, S. F.; Seats, Schmidt, and Frietas, Sacra.; Hebert and Gonzales, S. D.; Fleming, Hollywood; Webber and Walker, Seattle; and Bithorn, Oak.

Lost Four Hitters

Gregory, Craghead, and Seats each lost one of their four-hit performances, Gregory being beaten by Hollywood's Osborne, who yielded five hits. The two outstanding achievements in the four-hit class were the 10-inning tour by Barrett of Seattle and the 12-inning task of Ardizoia of Hollywood.

"Good ball," in addition to the foregoing evidence, is also indicated by the fact that there have been 56 shutouts and 80 games in which moundsmen held their foes to a single marker.

Unbelievable Number

Those who think big scores mean the best games are happy about the 164 contests so far in which 2,241 runs, an unbelieveable number, were shoved across. Each of these games found the winning side running up no less than seven runs, with 22 the record for a single game. In the apt words of the League Secretary, Harry Williams: "Base hits mean a batter's bread, and deprive the pitcher of his bacon."

L. A. leads in the massacres: 34 wins by scoring seven or more runs in each; the lead-sharing Seattle nine has hammered out 25 in this class; next are the Seals with 24, and then Hollywood, with 18.

Los Angeles Leads

Among those teams which have won by scoring 10 or more times in each game, L. A. leads with 15, Seattle next with nine, Portland 8, S. F. and Oakland seven each; Hollywood six, Sacramento five, and S. D. four.

Portland has taken the heaviest punishment,—being on the receiving end of 14 attacks in which its opponents scored 10 or more runs, yet Bill Sweeney and his Blasters ran up the largest score of the season, 22, against the "Dead-End Kids," the cellar-sitting Stars. Despite this amazing feat, Portland has been beaten in five games in each of which 16 runs were scored against it.

Robert K. Shellaby

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Luke Hamlin, Dodgers, and Joe Marty, Phillies—Former's three-hit pitching shut out Phils in first game; latter tripled with bases loaded to lead successful uprising in nightcap.

Cliff Melton, Giants—Stopped Bees with five-hit pitching chore.

Hank Leiber, Cubs—His double scored deciding runs in 6-4 victory over Reds.

Tommy Bridges, Tigers—Shut out White Sox for eight innings and stopped ninth-inning rally for his 15th triumph of season.

Bobby Doerr, Red Sox—Drove in marginal runs with two singles for Boston's 7-5 victory against Athletics.

Bob Estalella, Senators—Delivered pinch single with bases loaded to beat Yankees 7-5.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	70	39	.686
Boston	64	37	.634
Chicago	56	48	.538
Cleveland	53	47	.530
Detroit	54	49	.524
Washington	47	58	.448
Philadelphia	36	67	.350
St. Louis	29	71	.290

Results Aug. 10
Boston 7, Philadelphia 5.
Detroit 4, Chicago 3.
Washington 7, New York 5.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	65	38	.644
St. Louis	56	42	.571
Chicago	55	49	.529
New York	51	48	.515
Pittsburgh	49	47	.510
Brooklyn	50	50	.500
Boston	43	57	.430
Philadelphia	28	68	.292

Results Aug. 10
New York 6 Boston 3.
Chicago 6, Cincinnati 4.
Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 3.
Only games scheduled.

Australians Lead Cubans In Cup Series

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 11 (AP)—The Australians have done it individually, so today they will try to take the measure of the Cuban Davis Cup team in pairs, and a victory in the doubles at the Seabright Cricket Club will clinch the American Zone finals for the Aussies and qualify them to meet Yugoslavia in the inter-zone finals.

Adrian Quist and John Bromwich, victors in the singles matches yesterday, pair off against Ricardo Morales and Lorenzo Nodarse in the doubles match this afternoon. In view of yesterday's proceedings anything but an Australian victory would be a distinct upset.

Bromwich was away to a wobbly start in the opening singles match yesterday, but steadied to dispose of Jose Aguero in straight sets, 8—6, 6—0, 6—2. Quist followed with a brilliant exhibition, defeating Morales, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2. Aguero won the first two games from Bromwich and at one time had set point within his grasp.

Quist, never pressed, used his accuracy and sharp service to sweep through eight games of his match with Morales before the Cuban could win a game. Morales tried without success to play Quist's game—accurate shots along the sidelines and baselines.

Purdue Selects Hawkeyes as Foe For Homecoming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA FAYETTE, Ind.—Iowa's football forces, which seem to have developed a habit of springing upsets when they encounter Purdue, will provide the Homecoming attraction here this fall when they encounter the Boilermakers in the Ross-Ade Stadium on Nov. 4, it was announced by Director of Athletics, Noble E. Kiser.

The Homecoming tussle here will mark the eighteenth renewal of one of the Big Ten's most colorful series. At the present time, the Boilermakers hold a slight edge in the series with nine victories and one tie as compared to seven defeats.

The husky Hawkeyes, who are expected to be encouraged by Eddie Anderson, former Notre Dame star, as new head coach, provided one of the season's upsets last fall when they held the Boilermakers to a scoreless tie that kept Purdue from sharing the Big Ten championship with Minnesota.

The Iowa engagement will mark one of five games on this fall's schedule in which the Boilermakers will stack up against teams employing the Notre Dame style of play. In addition to Notre Dame itself, which launches the season against the Boilermakers on Sept. 30 in the middle west's early headliner, Purdue will meet Michigan State, Santa Clara, Wisconsin and the Hawkeyes, all of which utilize variations of the N. D. system.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 10

International League
Syracuse 2-14, Montreal 1-8.
Rochester 26, Jersey City 1.
Newark 7, Toronto 6.
Only games.

American Association
Indianapolis 9, Toledo 6.
Columbus 2, Louisville 0.
Milwaukee-St. Paul, rain.
Kansas City-Minneapolis, wet grounds.

Texas League
Tulsa 6, Beaumont 1.
Dallas 5, Shreveport 4.
San Antonio 6, Oklahoma City 5.
Houston 12, Fort Worth 2.

Pacific Coast League
Sacramento 3, San Diego 2.
Los Angeles 1, Oakland 0.
Portland 11, Seattle 3.
San Francisco 8, Hollywood 3.

Southern Association
Memphis 3-2, Nashville 2-1.
Knoxville 3-5, Little Rock 1-0.
Atlanta 5-9, New Orleans 4-8.
Chattanooga 9-8, Birmingham 7-1.

Eastern League
Albany 4-4, Williamsport 1-3.
Scranton 8-4, Hartford 3-2.
Wilkes-Barre 6-4, Springfield 0-2.
Elmira 3-5, Binghamton 0-4.

Boston Eliminated

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11 (AP)—New York scored its fourth-straight victory yesterday in the Union Printer's International Baseball tournament, handing Detroit its first defeat, 8 to 7, in 10 innings.

A five-run splurge in the second inning gave Washington, twice league champion, a 6-5 victory over Indianapolis. The defeat eliminated the Hoosiers from the tournament.

St. Louis eliminated Boston with an 8-4 victory. Boston lost to Detroit 9-0 yesterday.

Commissioners of the league voted last night to hold next year's tournament in Cincinnati. President Charles Hupnow and all other officers were re-elected.

English Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 11 (CP)—Close of play scores in English first class cricket games started Wednesday follow:

Middlesex 258; Kent 108 for six wickets at Canterbury.

Sussex 62 and 40 for two wickets; Worcestershire 297 for eight wickets declared (Howorth 69, Singleton 57); at Worcester.

Hampshire 233; Surrey 99 for two wickets; at the Oval.

Nottinghamshire 111; Somerset 73; at Weston-Super-Mare.

Yorkshire 155; Leicestershire 89; at Leicester.

Northamptonshire 169; Derbyshire 126 for five wickets; at Northampton.

Gloucestershire 223 for seven wickets; vs. Glamorgan; at Bristol.

Essex 289 for eight wickets; vs. Lancashire; at Manchester.

West Indies 325; Warwickshire 33 for one wicket; at Birmingham.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Jack Medica, Seattle, won Olympic 400-meter freestyle title, defeating Japanese stars in 4:44.5, for new Olympic record.

Five Years Ago

The Boston Red Sox defeated the New York Yankees 3-2 in 13 innings; Babe Ruth hit nineteenth homer of year.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Bees Losing Close Games

Caught between the bases . . Ten years ago today: Babe Ruth hit his 500th big league home run against Willis Hudlin at Cleveland . . . Boston's seventh-place Bees have lost 20 games by one run in the National League this season. Seven of Casey Stengel's encounters with the Chicago Cubs were decided by the slender margin of a lone tally—four in favor of the Cubs . . . Imagine the recent embarrassment of Hank DeBerry, who scouts for the New York Giants. Hank read in a Tulsa (Okla.) newspaper that the Skelly Oilers and Hominy All-Stars were playing in a small town 50 miles away. So he hired a car and drove out there. But he found no future Giants. The teams were playing softball.

* * *

The big question in and around St. Louis: Will Joe Medwick leave the Cardinals, and if so, where will he go? It seems inconceivable that Branch Rickey will trade Joe to another contending club in the National League . . . The Red Sox have one of the weakest pitching staffs ever visible in a first division, but Joe Cronin and his gang can score runs . . . Bill McKechnie says that Vince Di Maggio will be a tremendous help to his Cincinnati club if he doesn't hit any higher than .280. Bill had the elder Di Mag when he was managing Boston . . . Bucky Walters, who may win 30 games for the Reds this year, has beaten Brooklyn five times.

* * *

Incidentally, Cincinnati has 15 more games to play with Pittsburgh and 11 more with the Cardinals. Also, there is a little matter of seven more against the Giants and six with the Cubs. The schedule is decidedly against the Reds from this point on. McKechnie piled up an early lead chiefly because he has taken 15 out of 16 from the Phillies and 14 out of 18 from the crippled Bees . . . Casey Stengel still maintains that Tony Cuccinello will play third base for him next season, with young Sebastian Sisti at second. Sisti will be a great ball player some day. He only recently graduated from high school.

The Washington Senators have not beaten the Red Sox since April 25. . . . Have you noticed Schoolboy Rowe lately? In succession he has beaten the Yankees and White Sox. . . . Wally Schang, veteran catcher who is managing the Ottawa Senators of the Canadian-American League, has donned the mask in more than 40 games this year and is batting over .300. Wally was backstopping for Connie Mack's Athletics back in 1913. . . . Leo Durocher has surrounded himself with no less than seven American Leaguers at Brooklyn—Vito Tamulis, Mel Almada, Ernie Koy, Lyn Lary, Dixie Walker, Ray Hayworth and Whitlow Wyatt. And Leo was once a Yankee himself.

* * *

Clark Griffith is convinced that Roberto Estalella will hit in every American League park except Washington. The little Cuban is a good fielder, but he takes too long throwing the ball . . . Rival players say that Oscar Vitt never should have released Shortstop Skeeter Webb. Rumors concerning Vitt's release are prominent in the West . . . A fellow must be very careful what he says in this modern age. The New York critics are still criticizing Tris Speaker for saying that he could name 15 greater outfielders than Joe Di Maggio. Since the very beginning, Speaker has insisted that he was misquoted. But the scribe who wrote the story has come up with four or five witnesses, and at least two of them are very prominent gentlemen.

* * *

Add rumors: Frankie Frisch will be the next manager of the Cubs; Wrigley will never appoint another playing leader . . . Now that the season is well advanced, Frisch has become a first class broadcaster of ball games . . The Red Sox may be sorry that they sold Pee-Wee Reese, the Louisville shortstop sensation, to Brooklyn. The Sox did it because Joe Cronin thinks he has two or three more good years ahead. But who can tell in so uncertain a game as baseball? . . . Joe Di Maggio wishes the Yankees would buy Mel Harder. He has hit .210 against the Cleveland right-hander in three years.

Defenders Find Shooting Eyes in All-Gauge Skeets

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Two defending title holders, after mediocre performances in earlier competition found their shooting eyes yesterday as the first round of the all-gauge National skeets championships got under way.

Henry Joy of Detroit, defending his crown in the men's scattergun classic, turned in a perfect 100 to share leadership in the first of the three-day event. His feat was equalled by Joe Puckett, a Fresno, Calif., unknown.

The women's champion, 17-year-old Pat Laursen from Akron, Ohio, held her ground in the all-gauge target event with a first round 94.

The five-man team from Fresno just about stole the show in the national squad championship by moving into a first round lead with 491 out of a possible 500.

Tied for second were the Los Angeles-Santa Monica and the Oklahoma state squads at 487, with the 1938 champion team, the Los Angeles Gilmores, in fourth place at 480.

The Capital City Club of Indianapolis was in fifth position with 479 and the Hill Top Club of Boston, one of the pre-tournament favorites, in sixth place with 478.

The second round of 100 will be shot today and the final 50 in the three all-gauge events Saturday.

In the men's singles, seven were tied for second place at 99 targets. They included Don Sperry of Flint, Mich., who already has won the National 20-gauge and the small gauge titles and Dudley Shallcross of Providence, R. I.

Among those grouped at 98 were Al Ormsbee, New Haven, Conn., and Hal Beanblossom, Indianapolis.

Local Box Scores

Bees

Aug. 10

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Moore lf	4	1	2	5	3	0	0
Jurges ss	3	1	1	1	0	4	0
Demaree cf	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Ott rf	2	1	1	4	2	0	0
Danning c	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
Bonura 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
Hafey 3b	4	0	0	0	2	3	2
Kampouris 2b	3	1	1	4	0	4	0
Melton p	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	30	6	7	16	27	10	0
BOSTON							
Cooney, cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Simmons, lf	4	1	1	4	4	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	1	1	1	7	2	0
Cuccinello, 2b	4	1	1	2	2	3	0
West, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Majeski, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
Lopez, c	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Sisti, ss	3	0	1	1	0	0	1
MacFayden, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Lanning, p	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	31	3	5	8	24	9	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	—6
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, Moore, Ott 2, Jurges, Simmons, West, Lopez, Kampouris. Home runs, Moore, Ott, Simmons, Kampouris. Sacrifice, Lopez. Double play, Majeski and Cuccinello. Left on bases, New York 4, Boston 3. Base on balls, by MacFayden, by Lanning 3, by Melton. Struck out, by Lanning 4, by Melton 6. Hits, off MacFayden, 3 in 0 inning (none out in 1st); off Lanning, 4 in 8 innings. Losing pitcher, MacFayden. Time 1h. 54m. Umpires, Moran, Sears and Campbell. Attendance, 4,990.

Red Sox

Aug. 10

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr, 2b	4	1	2	2	1	7	0
Cramer, cf	3	1	2	2	3	0	0
Foxx, 1b	3	0	1	2	12	0	0
Williams, rf	4	1	1	2	0	1	0
Cronin, ss	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
Vosmik, lf	4	1	2	3	1	0	0
Tabor, 3b	4	2	3	4	1	0	0
Berg, c	2	0	0	0	4	1	0
*Finney	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Peacock, c	1	1	1	3	1	0	0
Wilson, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Nonenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	36	7	14	18	27	13	1
PHILADELPHIA							
Siebert, 1b	5	2	2	4	13	1	0
Miles, rf	3	1	0	0	3	0	1
‡Dean	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, cf	4	1	2	5	2	0	0
Hayes, c	4	1	1	4	3	0	0
Gantenbein, ss	4	0	1	2	0	4	0
Tipton, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagel, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
Lodigiani, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Nelson, p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
§Moses	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	5	11	19	24	11	1

*Batted for Berg in sixth. †Batted for Wilson in sixth. ‡Batted for Nelson in ninth. §Batted for Miles in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—4	
Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—5	

Runs batted in, Johnson 2, Foxx, Vosmik 2, Hayes, 3, Finney, Nonnenkamp, Doerr 2. Two-base hits, Siebert, Tabor, Gantenbein, Foxx. Three-base hit, Peacock. Home runs, Johnson, Hayes. Hits, off Wilson, 8 in 6 innings; off Dickman, 3 in 3 innings. Left on base, Philadelphia 6, Boston 7. Stolen base, Nagel. Sacrifice, Foxx. Base on balls, by Nelson, by Wilson. Struck out, by Wilson 2, by Nelson 2, by Dickman. Double plays, Gantenbein, Nagel and Siebert; Siebert and Hayes; Doerr, Cronin and Foxx. Winning pitcher, Wilson. Time 1h. 52m. Umpires, Summers, Pigeras and Basil. Attendance, 4,200 paid; 5,000 ladies' day guests and 9,000 boys.

Late Bulletins

Mrs. Fabyan Advances

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 11 (AP)—Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, of Cambridge, Mass., this country's second ranking player, entered the final round of the Eastern grass court championships today when she scored a surprisingly easy triumph over Kay Stammers, England's best woman performer, 6—1, 6—2.

Chapman Eliminated

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 11 (AP)—Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., New York State amateur champion, was eliminated in the third round of the Eastern amateur golf tournament at the Syracuse Yacht and Country Club today by Ed Sams of Fort Erie, Ont., 1 up.

Chapman was the fourth of the favored entries to be relegated to the sidelines.

Reds Buy

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 11 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds purchased the Birmingham Barons of the Southern Association today.

Warren C. Giles, General Manager of the Reds, announced the purchase after a conference with Ed Norton, Birmingham Club president. The sum paid was not disclosed.

The Birmingham Baseball Club now is in sixth place in the eight-team, Class A-1 Association, with a season record of 51 games won and 66 lost.

Miss Holt Wins

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 11 (AP)—Mary Holt of South Portland, playing the best golf seen in the 1939 women's state championship, defeated Ann Sewall of York, 8 and 7 today in the 18-hole final to succeed Mrs. Curtis M. Hutchins of Bangor as the Maine titleholder.

Miss Holt played sparkling golf on the Penobscot Valley Country Club's championship course to assume a 6-hole margin at the end of the first nine, and won the 10th and 11th to end the match.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Making That Room Attractive to the Paying Guest

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Renting a Room Can Be Sharing Your Concept of Home

Thought and Kindliness Make the Difference, and the Girl Who Comes Has Her Part to Play, Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Room renting has come to be recognized by many women as a means of increasing a limited family income. When undertaken on a large scale, it can in itself provide an independent livelihood. Moreover, in addition to the financial return, it often results in pleasant friendships and broader interests, for each guest in the house has individual activities which contribute new avenues of thought for the others.

In furnishing rooms for the purpose of renting them, fundamentals come first: a comfortable bed (day bed, if possible), a dresser with sufficient drawer space and a good-sized mirror, a presentable rug, and two or three chairs. The clever hostess will add to these one thoroughly satisfying easy chair, a floor lamp as well as a table lamp, a desk with drawer space, bookshelves, when these are desired, and one or two small tables.

Surprisingly Important

It is surprisingly true that many times the importance of an inviting chair after a strenuous day is entirely overlooked. Even the guest with numerous social engagements spends a quiet evening at home occasionally and appreciates comfort. One business girl who was quite able to pay a fair price for a room preferred to take an inexpensive one where she found what she considered an ideal chair! It took her over a year to locate a better room that had this all-important requirement.

Where only one or two rooms are rented, it is poor economy to put into those rooms cast-off furniture that has already found its way to the basement. A modest initial expenditure to make a room pleasing pays dividends by attracting discriminating and permanent guests. Such guests are usually more desirable than those who are indifferent to their surroundings.

One hostess known to the writer furnishes her rooms with such an understanding consideration for her guests that she practically never has a vacancy. As soon as it is rumored that someone is leaving, a friend, or a friend of a friend, recommends someone who wants just such a room. This lady at times has had waiting lists of girls eager to move in.

The much-used quotation, "cleanliness is next to godliness," is satisfyingly expressive. Cleanliness in a house where there are numerous guests is a noble achievement! Every bathroom can well include a box of cleansing powder and a small cloth, so that no one has the slightest excuse for leaving grimy basins or ringed tubs.

Cloudy windows and hangings which have lost their freshness detract from an otherwise pleasing room.

Guests Share the Responsibility

The guests themselves contribute to the general atmosphere of the home. How important it is that their contribution should be helpful! If the roomer is not satisfied, it is far better to change to more congenial surroundings than to air grievances to other guests and create an unpleasant undercurrent of thought. If there is anything wrong which can be adjusted, a quiet talk with the landlady may improve the condition.

Guests can aid their hostess tremendously by having neat arrangements for their personal things. Shoe bags can be purchased in all grades from 25 cents to $1.50, and they can easily be taken along when moving. These work wonders in keeping a closet presentable.

The well-known phrase, "kitchen privileges," indicates a genuine privilege, as it provides the means for much economy. Every guest can leave the kitchen as clean and orderly as she found it.

Renting rooms does not produce huge profits, but anyone who undertakes it with the thought of offering a service will gain a worth-while compensation.

The profit on one apartment may not provide much more than a home, rent free, for the hostess. But if one considers how much higher living expenses are when paying even the lowest room rent, the financial gain can be estimated. Enlarging the business by taking another one or two apartments, or renting a complete house for the purpose, will, of course, increase the revenue. With ingenuity, this field of work can be remunerative, even though the profit is on a modest scale.

A fine service can be rendered by the hostess who has vision and sympathy, for many young people find themselves in strange towns and cities, and they are highly appreciative of comfortable and attractive surroundings.

Gábor Eder

A Practical Little 22-Inch Jacket for College or Business

Made of a new supple featherweight fur with the appearance of sheared beaver, this laskin mouton-beaver jacket has Peter Pan collar outlined with stitched fabric matching the set-in stitched fabric pockets. Note the boxy shoulders and bell sleeves. This fur, a processed lambskin known last year only in seal brown color, has now acquired supple draping qualities that adapt it to coats for all occasions. At the same time it is said to have lost none of its sturdiness, and to be exceedingly durable, the processing making it resistant to water and spottings. Practical, inexpensive, and good looking, it is being looked at by the college girl, the young business girl, anyone in fact who wants a useful and smart fur jacket without spending much money. This type of jacket sells for around $79.50. In New York, Bonwit Teller and Lord & Taylor.

Biennials Are Perennial Favorites

Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Biennials have a gayety and zest peculiarly their own, and most of us who love our gardens would feel lost without some of the well-tried favorites: Canterbury bells, tufted pansies, sweet william, hollyhocks, foxglove, steeple bellflower, forget-me-nots and English daisy, to mention some of the more common.

There are two ways for us to keep up our supply of biennials. The first method is to save some of the seedlings which come up each year, sometimes in bewildering abundance. Foxglove, hollyhocks, and sweet william seem to sprout almost every seed they spread on the soil. If you wish to get the finest blooms the following season, it is best to take up the most vigorous of these young plants and transplant them in equally good soil.

If there comes a hot, dry spell in August or early September, remember to water thoroughly these transplants. It is absolutely essential to get vigorous root systems established this season for the best blooms next year.

Moist and Shady

The one feature against using these seedlings is that they do not come true to name, so many of us undoubtedly will prefer to buy seed from acceptable sources. The soil should be carefully sifted and prepared, for many of the seeds are tiny. They can be raised in open soil, but it ought to be prepared as carefully as for small plants. The writer's experience with both perennials and biennials leads him to believe that the soil should be kept both moist and shaded while the seed is germinating, and partially shaded during the noon hours of heat for a week or two after the new plants have appeared.

Don't use any fertilizer in the soil, and cover very thinly. Just a bare layer of soil is necessary over such minute seeds, for example, as Canterbury bells.

By Cutting

One interesting phase of biennial gardening is propagating by cutting. For illustration, suppose you have a gorgeous, double hollyhock. A cutting is the sure way to get an additional plant. Cut out a section of the main plant, making sure to get some of the crown and a few of the roots.

The common foxglove is perfectly willing to dwell in partial shade. The giant shirleys grow five feet in height if the soil is good, rich loam. The Lutzi hybrids are a very lovely salmon color. The gloxinaeflora foxglove is large-blossomed with beautiful white, rose and purple shades.

For a background, or against a fence, hedge or building, try Steeple bellflower. Its graceful spikes reach a height of six to eight feet.

In the past few years we have heard much more about perennials than biennials, but the latter have a charm and beauty which entitles them to a place in our gardens.

A Friday Column

Wide World

Turbans of Draped Felt, Designed to Become You

Draping felt is being used this season to make all sorts of hats. Here it is shown in two turbans. The high one is of black, trimmed with a gold buckle, and the maiden's own hair pulled through by way of decoration. Particularly lovely if you are Jeanie of the light brown hair, or a real blond! The flat turban is of brown felt with a Foreign Legion drapery held with big colored hair pins.

Fruit Butters

For That Tasty Top-Off

Fruit butters consist of fruit pulps cooked usually with one-half as much sugar as you have pulp (spices added if desired) to consistency of paste. Cook slowly—stirring frequently to prevent burning. Butters require less sugar than marmalades, jams, etc.

Apple Butter (Spiced)

Pare, core and slice apples, making
4 gallons prepared apples. Boil
1 gallon sweet cider until it is reduced one-half. Add apples to cider while boiling. Cook slowly, stirring frequently so as to prevent burning. When it begins to thicken add
4 pints sugar
1 teaspoon allspice
1 teaspoon cinnamon. Cook until it remains in a smooth mass when a little is cooled. Pack into sterilized jars and seal.

Grape Butter

Press cooked grape pulp through a strainer to remove seeds and skins. Measure, add one-half as much sugar; cook until thick, stirring frequently. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

Peach Butter

Scald, peel and stone peaches. Cook to pulp using very little water. To each cup pulp add one-half as much sugar. Cook until thick and clear. Spices may be added. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

Pear Butter

Wash pears. Do not peel. Slice. Add small amount of water to start cooking. Cook until very soft. Press through colander. To each cup pulp add ½ cup sugar. (Spices may be added.) Cook to a paste, stirring frequently to prevent burning. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

Tomato Butter

Mix together the following ingredients:
4 quarts stewed tomatoes
7 cups light brown sugar
1 tablespoon ground cloves
1 tablespoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon allspice. Cook very slowly until thick. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

Tomato and Apple Butter

Cook apples and tomatoes separately. Tomatoes will not require water. Add only enough water to apples to prevent burning. Cook tomatoes and apples until they are tender. Press through a sieve. Combine
4 cups thick tomato pulp with
2 cups apple pulp, add
Juice of 1 lemon and
4 cups sugar. Heat this mixture, stirring until the sugar is dissolved. Cook mixture rapidly until thick and clear. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

Stocking the Jam Closet

Tomato Preserves

Drop the tomatoes into boiling water and then plunge them into cold water; remove the skins and squeeze gently what juice can be removed without breaking the fruit. Add 1 pound of sugar for each pound of fruit and cook slowly until quite thick. A few pieces of ginger root or some lemon slices may be added for flavoring, if desired. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

Tomato Jam

Peel
5 pounds ripe tomatoes, and cut in pieces. Add
5 cups brown sugar
2½ cups vinegar, and
1 tablespoon each whole cloves, allspice and stick cinnamon, tied in cheesecloth. Boil slowly for 2 hours, add
3 cups seedless raisins, chopped, and boil 1 hour longer. Remove spices and pour into sterilized jars and seal.

Peach Jam

Cut well ripened peaches into small pieces. Put into large kettle without the addition of water. Cook slowly about 20 minutes or until peaches are slightly softened. Measure peach pulp and for each cup of peaches add 1 cup of sugar. Return to fire and cook until of desired consistency. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

Plum Conserve

Wash
4 pounds plums, remove seeds, weigh fruit. Combine plums with
6 cups sugar
2 lemons (juice and grated rind)
2 pounds seedless raisins. Cook until thick. Blanch
2 cups walnut meats for two minutes, drain, cut or chop. Add to mixture just before removing from stove. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

Apple Marmalade

Pare the apples, put through a food chopper, and to 3 pounds of fruit use 1½ pounds of sugar. Cook slowly until stiff enough not to run when placed on a cold saucer as a test. Spices, as cinnamon, cloves, ginger, may be added to suit taste. A can of grated pineapple added to the apples makes a most delicious flavor. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

A Bed for Bowser

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After trying all kinds of beds for my English Bull Terrier, and being discouraged at the way she tore pillows, rugs, and mats to shreds, I suddenly hit on the most successful solution to the problem. I had a box made for her in which I tear up a quantity of newspaper. It can be changed regularly and easily. It is warm and very comfortable, and when she starts to stir things up at bedtime no damage is done.

Mrs. M. L. S., New York

Tuck It Into the Pocket Of Your Car Just in Case

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Elizabeth Webber continues to do a nice job with her little booklet "Dinner Is Served, Your Room Is Ready." For some 10 years now, we have carried the current edition of this little pocket guide in our car, and many's the time we have found in it an attractive inn or place for a meal while touring. The states included are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and a few extras. For example, should you be driving to Florida, with stopovers along the road, there are enough places in this little booklet to meet your needs, including one in Tampa. The emphasis of the book is on the New England States, especially Massachusetts, though we note a growing number of entries from Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Each listing is descriptive, and often with a picture. We recall that Miss Webber investigates the places herself. The booklet may be secured from Elizabeth E. Webber, editor, care of Elizabeth Webber's Gift and Yarn Shop, 1722 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass., for 10 cents. And please mention us. An acceptable gift to send in a letter, too.

My House

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

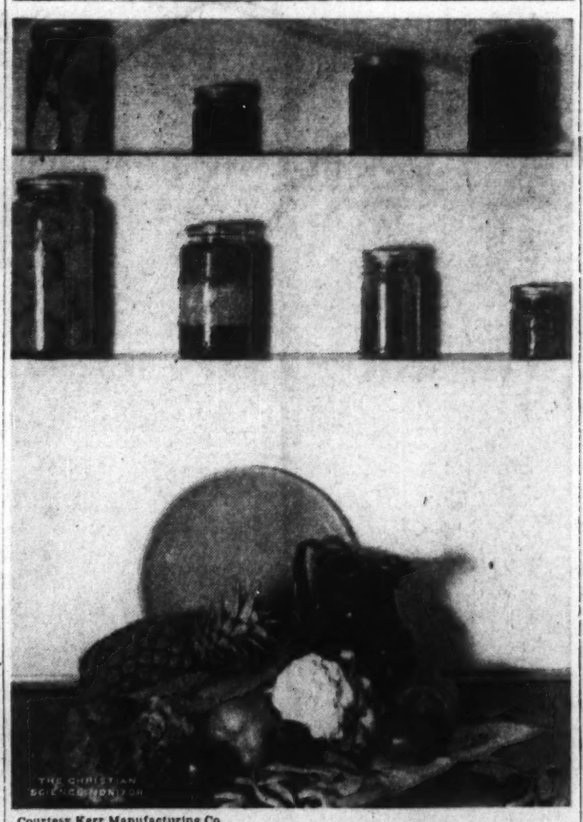
I've leased a house in the woods without paying a fee,
for mosses carpet my floor, and an evergreen tree
spreads its broad thatch for a roof where the stars, shining through,
seem lighted for me.

I turn no dial, but lo, through air-lanes—afloat
in the glimmering glow of the dusk—a single deep note
announces Sir Cricket and Frog, while arias pour from
Dame Nightingale's throat.

I leave my house in the woods without turning a key;
the door swinging widely ajar, for vagrants—like me.

OLIVE CARLETON MUNRO

A Friday Column



Courtesy Kerr Manufacturing Co.

For most of us, canning and preserving time is here. Food markets and our own gardens are bounteous with their delicious fruits and vegetables, and the thrifty homemaker takes advantage of lower market prices and back-yard abundance by stocking up her pantry shelves against the months when the snow flies.

Ice Cream Improves Hot Weather Drinks

Want a snack in the afternoon? Try ice cream! Or add it regularly to your summer menu. For ice cream isn't merely a delightful confection—it's a wholesome, delicious food.

Ice cream is also ideal to improve summer drinks. A scoop of ice cream in a glass of ginger ale is tops. Grape juice and vanilla ice cream shaken together make a delicious hot weather drink.

For the Schoolgirl's Wardrobe

Remodeling Summer Dresses for Classroom Wear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A schoolgirl's classroom dresses for early autumn may easily be "hold-overs" from summer, which, with a few changes, will carry the wearer through several weeks of the opening term. This plan means the sorting out of garments best suited in texture and coloring to future school wear, with a view to their remodeling possibilities.

As opaque, novelty print cottons in bright, medium tones of grape, fuchsia, and nasturtium colorings have been generously used all summer in the making of youthful dresses, these are likely to be found in the present wardrobe of the average girl and are just the right choice for the classroom. To these colorings may be added as "fashion news" many shades of brown which are to be stressed during the coming months, combined with new shades of mustard, mimosa, and the yellowish fruit tones.

Brown, by the way, is considered one of the most successful colors to emerge from the family dye-pot. Even an amateur, who follows accurately printed directions of a reliable dye, can in this way bring some faded summer garments to a happy ending.

Making Over a Dirndl

In order to make this end-of-season remodeling worth while, the actual work should be planned at the minimum of time and expense, the desired result being to give an effective, autumnal look to what has previously been considered a summer garment.

An instance of what an ingenious home dressmaker can do is the restyling of what was originally a sprightly and very full-skirted dirndl, bright navy blue in color with multi-colored floral stripes an inch wide, set far apart. In order to give a darker look to the skirt, the fullness was laid in pleats instead of the original gathers, each pleat being stitched half way down the length of the skirt. This gave a monotone effect to the top of the skirt, the gay stripes showing only where the pleats were released lower down. The hem of this remodeled skirt was replaced with a facing, thus giving a long strip of material to use in lengthening to the elbow the too-short sleeves, which looked rather summery for the fall classroom. As there was nothing left for a collar, a detachable white turnover of the "little girl" type was decided on, with flat blue bow, matching the belt in color.

In doing a somewhat similar alteration to a less full skirt, the pleats could not be arranged fully to cover the gay stripes, so these were allowed to show as narrow panels both back and front, leaving the rest of the skirt closely pleated to give the desired monotone effect. This gave a little variety from the other remodeled skirt and was equally attractive.

Another ingenious bit of remodeling was the cutting of a full skirt of horizontal stripes into a gored skirt, slightly flared, using the stripes vertically! The waist was left as originally made, with the horizontal stripes, the crosswise stripes giving the broad shouldered effect and the lengthwise stripes in the skirt making for height and slenderness. Odd bits left from this re-cutting of the material were used for small details such as belt, pocket flaps and the like.

An All-Over Print

Somewhat more sewing was involved in remodeling an all-over cotton print in shades of mulberry with an occasional design in bright blue. This color was matched in linen and used for a shaped band in cardigan style, around the neck and down the front of the waist, concealing signs of wear and giving a better neckline. Long, narrow triangles were used for pocket flaps both on waist and skirt. All blue edges were stitched in dark mulberry.

Helena Judson

Burnett's pure VANILLA

ALL children need milk for nourishment. ½ teaspoon Burnett's pure Vanilla and ½ teaspoon sugar make them clamor for more and more.

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NEW YORK HOTELS

Desirable accommodations at various prices are available at New York hotels which advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. Look for their advertisements in the columns of this paper daily. For the convenience of World's Fair visitors, information about these hotel advertisers is available at the exhibit in the Christian Science building at the Fair, also at the paper's office at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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MADONNA TOMATO PASTE

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est) 700,000
Previous day's sales 699,830
1939 vol. to date 132,721,992
1938 vol. to date 163,306,543

Rally in Market Largely Cancelled In Late Trading

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Stocks enjoyed a brisk forenoon rally in today's market but the move failed to hold.

Initial recoveries running to a point or so were reduced or canceled in many cases near the final hour. The belated selling was exceptionally light. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 700,000 shares.

Brokers thought trading tension had been lessened somewhat by the milder than expected speech of Nazi leader Albert Forster at Danzig late yesterday. At the same time, lack of vitality on the early come-back was attributed partly to the desire of speculative forces to await the meeting of the Italian and German foreign ministers at Salzburg. It was realized the results of this parley might have an important European reaction.

Suspension of the large international banking firm of Mendellsohn & Co. at Amsterdam brought few repercussions either here or abroad.

Best share performers — some eventually slipped — included Chrysler, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, U. S. Gypsum, Eastman Kodak, Southern Pacific, United Aircraft, Anaconda, American Telephone and Western Union.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Kennecott, Douglas Aircraft, Texas Corp., and U. S. Rubber.

Posting plus signs at one time in the curb were American Cyanamid "B," Gulf Oil, Lockheed, and N. J. Zinc.

Bonds Move Erratically

Bonds moved erratically in a quiet market today.

Prices near the close were uneven, with upward and downward trends in corporate issues about in balance. Slightly higher prices were registered for, among others, American & Foreign Power 5s, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, International Telephone 5s, Western Union 5s of '60, and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Similarly downward were Consolidated Edison 3½s, Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s, New York Central 4½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, and Northern Pacific 4s.

U. S. Treasuries generally were somewhat lower on scanty transactions. Foreign bonds were definitely off.

Wheat Prices Sag After Early Gains

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Wheat trade fluctuated unevenly and rather uneasily today, prices scoring net gains of as much as ⅞ cent after an early downturn, but sagging again in closing minutes.

December wheat dropped ¾ cent and May a cent under the previous close. September contracts held comparatively firm throughout most of the session but at the close also dipped fractionally.

Wheat closed ⅛-1 cent lower, September 64¼-⅛, December 64⅛-64; corn ¼-⅝ higher, September 43, December 42¼-⅜; oats ⅛-½ higher.

Hudson Begins Volume Output of 1940 Models

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—At a private preview of the three new lines of 1940 Hudson cars by newspaper men gathered here from all parts of the country, A. E. Barit, President of the Hudson Motor Car Company, said that volume production of the new lines had already started and that the 1940 models would soon be on public display.

George H. Pratt, general sales manager, stated that firm orders placed for the new models by distributors to date were more than double the allotment suggested by the factory, despite the fact that distributors have so far seen only pictures and specifications of the 1940 line. This enthusiasm for the new line, plus the fact that present car stocks are 36 per cent lower that at the same time last year, augurs well for the 1940 selling season, Mr. Pratt said.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed with a strong forward price movement today after opening irregularity. The "city" apparently found nothing in Danzig leader Albert Forster's speech to cause immediate concern. British funds advanced an outside of £¼. Trans-Atlantics, however, failed to maintain early steadiness and ended fractionally to more than a point down. Gold stocks were in good demand and rubbers were evenly maintained. Domestic rails and most industrials coasted along evenly. Oils recovered balance after early weakness.

Paris: Bourse dealings were at a slightly faster tempo today and most prices were clipped fractionally. The Danzig speech of Albert Forster was ignored as a market influence while failure of the Amsterdam investment banking firm of Mendelssohn & Co. was mirrored in slight weakening of Netherlands shares. Gold stocks were resistant on London demand. Rentes ended 30 centimes lower to 5 higher.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed ⅛ penny higher to ½ lower today. Improved U. S. crop prospects were bearishly construed but some covering appeared toward the close.

Cotton futures finished 2 to 3 points lower in a dawdling trade under scattered hedging and liquidation.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	63¾	62¾	63¾	A'g 10
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	1	36	36	36	A'g 10
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	5	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	22½	22¼	22¼	
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	2	21	21	21	A'g 10
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	8	53	52¼	53	+ ⅞
1⅛	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 10
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.65g)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	19	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	−1¼
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7½	7½	7½	− ⅜
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅜
19	8	Alleg pr pf	6	11⅛	11	11	A'g 10
28⅛	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	9	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ¼
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	166	160½	161	−2
13¼	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	A'g 4
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	7	11⅞	11¼	11½	− ⅜
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	13	8⅜	8⅜	8½	
70⅜	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	69	69	
48⅝	28	Allis-Ch M (1½g)	13	34	33¾	33⅞	− ⅛
19⅞	12⅜	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	15½	15½	15½	− ½
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 25
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	60¾	60	60	A'g 10
24½	16	Am Ag Ch	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 10
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	16	32	31	31	− ¾
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	7	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	34	5	3½	4¼	−1¼
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (1½g)	9	42½	42	42	−1
103¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	99	98¼	98¼	− ¼
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	A'g 10
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	7	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+1⅛
55	32	Am Car pf	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅜
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	3	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 7
130¾	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	130¾	130¾	130¾	A'g 9
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	5	6½	6½	6½	A'g 10
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅜
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	8	8	8	A'g 10
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	3	2¾	2¾	A'g 10
6	4¾	Am European	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	A'g 3
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	4	2½	2½	2½	
19½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	A'g 10
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	7	21	20	20	− ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	3	13	13	13	A'g 8
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	A'g 7
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	*6	52½	51½	51½	−1¼
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	8	2⅝	2½	2½	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	13	24	23½	23½	+1
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	5	5	5	− ⅜
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	21	17	16	16½	+ ⅛
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	47	47	47	A'g 8
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	14	12¼	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 9
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (½g)	12	26¾	26	26	−1
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	46	5⅛	4⅞	5	
50⅛	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	7	47	46	46	+ ⅛
45	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	17	42	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅜
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	37	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	− ¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	16	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	3	64	64	64	A'g 10
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	6	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 9
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	17	43⅜	43⅛	43¼	+ ⅛
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	A'g 10
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	6	69	68	69	A'g 7
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	34	25	23⅞	24⅛	− ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	1	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	4	14¼	14	14¼	A'g 10
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	16½	16½	16½	
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	A'g 9
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	A'g 10
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	12	164¾	163	163½	
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	80⅜	80	80	−1¾
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	18	83	81¼	81¼	−2
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151½	151½	151½	A'g 10
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅛	Am Water Wks	57	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅜
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	95¼	95	95	A'g 10
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ¼
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 10
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	82	25¾	24⅝	25⅜	− ⅜
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	2	41	40½	41	A'g 3
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	29	26	24¾	25	− ½
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 10
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Jul 31
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	26	26	26	−1
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	9	101¾	101¾	101¾	− ¼
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	9	4	3⅞	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	35½	36½	36½	A'g 9
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	14	40½	39⅛	39½	
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 10
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	8	8	8	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	− ¼
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	37	37	37	A'g 8
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	43	27¼	26⅛	26¼	− ¼
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	54⅛	54	54	+ ⅛
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	32	7	7	7	A'g 10
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	3	13¾	13	13	A'g 4
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	8	19⅜	19½	19½	− ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	105	105	105	A'g 10
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	17	9	8⅞	8⅞	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	A'g 9
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow(1½g)	4	53¼	53	53¼	A'g 8
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	− ¾
4⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	A'g 3
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	62	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	12	11¼	10⅞	11¼	− ⅜
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	7	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Air (2½)	1	24	24	24	A'g 9
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	4	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	A'g 10
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	21	12⅞	12¼	12¼	− ½
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	A'g 10
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	127¾	127¾	127¾	A'g 10
9½	7¼	Beiding-He (.70)	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jul 27
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	23	24	23⅜	23⅝	
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝	A'g 10
57½	38	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	40⅝	40	40	− ¼
80	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	55	60	58	58⅜	− ¼
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	113	113	113	+ ½
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	5	24½	23½	23½	A'g 10
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	17½	17½	17½	− ⅜
17⅜	8½	Blaw-Knox	7	10⅛	9¾	9¾	
34¾	17⅜	Boeing Airplane	15	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
28½	16¼	BohnA&S (½g)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	7	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	16	23¾	23	23½	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	A'g 1
29½	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	3	27½	27½	27½	
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	7a	9¾	9¼	9¼	− ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	25	21¼	20½	21	+ ½
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	41	41	41	A'g 2
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52½	52½	52½	+1
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	17	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	43¾	43½	43½	+ ½
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	18	27¾	26⅞	27¼	+ ½
36	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 10
18⅛	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	5	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	7	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
8	4	Budd Mfg	4	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30	16	Bullard Co	1	19	19	19	A'g 10
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	3	28½	28	28¼	− ¼
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	10	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ¼
18⅜	11	Burr Add (.30g)	12	12¼	12	12	
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 8
9½	5⅛	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 10
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	6	10½	10	10	− ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	12⅜	12½	12½	A'g 10

C

20⅜	13¼	Calif Packing	1	17	17	17	− ¼
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	A'g 2
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	23	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	9½	Campbell Wyant	2	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 10
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	25	18⅜	18	18½	+ ⅜
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	124	4⅜	3½	3½	− ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	32	32	32	− ¼
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 10
20⅜	13½	Carpent Stl (.55g)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 10
94½	86	Case (JI) Co(5e)	1	72½	72	72	
55	38½	Caterpil Tract(2)	17	42	40½	40¾	− ⅝
107½	102	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	102½	102¼	102⅜	
29⅛	13⅜	Celanese Corp	51	26⅛	24⅞	25½	+ ⅛
19½	10	Celotex Corp	8	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	19	19	19	A'g 8
5½	2⅜	Cent Foundry	12	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Jul 20
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 7
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	11	35	34½	35	
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	14	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 9
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 10
40½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	38	33¾	32¼	33	− ¼
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	− ¼
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	2	21	21	21	+ ¼

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅜	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	A'g 10
1	⅜	Chi & N West	4	½	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 9
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	2	½	¼	¼	A'g 10
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	4	2	2	2	A'g 10
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	5	11⅜	11	11⅜	A'g 10
1½	¼	Chi M St P&P	12	½	¼	¼	A'g 10
1½	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 7
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13	13	13	
38⅛	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jul 26
48½	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	47	47	47	A'g 10
¾	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	6	½	½	½	− ⅛
1½	½	C R I & P 6%pf	2	½	½	½	
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 5
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 10
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	3	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 9
13½	7	Childs Co	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅜
85½	53⅞	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	167	79⅞	78	79⅜	+1⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	1	12¾	12¾	12½	
4¼	2¼	City Stores	7	2¾	2½	2½	A'g 10
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	2	21½	21¾	21⅝	A'g 10
30⅞	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	3	28¼	28	28	+ ¼
60½	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	9	39½	39	39½	
35½	21¼	CluettPeab(½g)	21	32⅞	31½	31⅝	− ⅜
133	114	Coca-Cola (2g)	1	129	129	129	A'g 10
63	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	A'g 10
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	29	16⅜	16	16½	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	A'g 1
36⅛	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	7	28	28	28	+ ⅛
23⅜	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	14	14	14	
23½	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	11	22½	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
23½	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	5	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	98	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	2	87⅜	86½	87⅜	A'g 10
15⅜	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	8	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	A'g 10
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	A'g 8
94	73	Col Carb (4)	1	92½	92½	92½	A'g 8
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	14	45⅜	44	44½	+ ⅞
109⅜	105½	Comi Cr pf (4½)	8	109⅝	109½	109⅝	A'g 7
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	22	52¼	50	51⅛	−1⅛
110½	106	Com Tcv pf(4½)	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	A'g 9
13⅜	9	Comi Solvents	6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	81	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
72¼	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	70	69¼	70	+1
31⅞	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	36	30¼	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 9
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	7	25¾	25	25	− ⅝
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 7
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	15	21¼	20	20⅜	− ⅜
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7¼	7½	7½	A'g 10
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	29	32¾	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
108⅛	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	3	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 9
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(1⅞k)	8	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 10
7⅞	4¾	Cons Lacomot pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 10
78⅝	56	Douglas Aircraft	16	67⅞	66½	67⅛	+ ⅛
135	101½	Dow Chem (3)	2	123	123	123	+ ½
11¼	6	Dresser Mfg	5	9	8⅝	8¾	A'g 7
19¼	9	Dunhill Int	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
13	10	Dupian Silk (1)	1	13	13	13	A'g 4
164¼	126¼	du Pont (2½g)	25	159½	157	157⅜	+ ⅛
142	129½	du Pont deb (6)	3	131⅜	131¼	131¼	− ⅜
123⅛	117½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	122¼	122¼	122¼	A'g 10

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20	12¼	East Air Lines	11	18½	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
8	3¾	East Roll Mill	2	4½	4¼	4¼	A'g 7
186⅛	138⅛	East Kodak (6)	2	170½	170	170⅛	+1⅛
27⅛	15¼	Eaton Mfg(1½g)	1	25	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
19⅞	15	Ed Bros Strs (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	− ¼
3⅜	1⅛	Eitington Schild	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 10
3⅛	2	El Mus In (.09e)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 10
38½	22¾	El Auto L (1¼g)	41	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	8½	Elec Boat (.30g)	18	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	6¼	El Power & Lt	14	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
38	18¾	El P & Lt $6 pf	1	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅜
41½	20½	El Pow & Lt pf	21	35	33¼	34	+ ⅝
30⅝	23½	El Stor Bat (2)	1	28	28	28	
1¾	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	1	1	1	1	Jul 28
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Commerce and Finance

Drought Cuts Corn Prospects, May Wipe Out Marketing Quotas

Business and Industry

Mendelssohn Co., Amsterdam Bank, Halts Payments

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 11 (AP)—The private banking firm of Mendelssohn & Company which was operated here by the late Fritz Mannheimer announced suspension of payments today, 24 hours after news of Mr. Mannheimer's passing became known.

Mr. Mannheimer passed on Aug. 9 at a Paris suburb, but Amsterdam did not learn of this until yesterday.

Mr. Mannheimer, a German who was granted naturalization in the Netherlands in 1935, recently was nominated as a grand officer of the French Legion of Honor in recognition of his service as an adviser on French finance.

After the Nazis came to power in 1933 the Netherlands Mendelssohn firm separated from its Berlin affiliate.

Big Deposits Call

Financial circles expressed a belief that one cause of the bank's suspension of payments was the calling in of large deposits of foreign banks and the fact that the institution, which made several loans to foreign governments in the last year, had to take large balances of French and Belgian loans which could not be marketed.

It was believed here that foreign financial centers would feel the bulk of the reaction since there were few depositors in the Netherlands in the bank and it did not trade on the Amsterdam Bourse.

(International banking circles in Wall Street described Mendelssohn & Company as one of the leading private financial houses on the European continent, but said American capital was not believed to be involved.

(They regarded the suspension as resulting, basically, from the continued tension in Europe, which has prompted large withdrawals of timid capital from the Netherlands. While that country remained neutral in the World War, it was explained, capitalists have felt no assurance that it could escape damage in another major conflict. Much of the fugitive funds are understood to have come to New York.

(Wall Streeters pointed to the recent fluctuations in the Netherlands currency in foreign exchange dealings, and said the British equalization fund was understood to have been actively supporting it, in the belief that depreciation might have unfavorable repercussions on other continental currencies, and eventually upon sterling.)

Since Mendelssohn & Company was a private banking house, its capitalization figure could not be ascertained.

The firm is primarily a securities house rather than a deposit or commercial bank.

A statement issued by the Netherlands Trading Society, which has been associated with the bank in floating securities, said the society would "experience no disagreeable financial consequences" from the bank's action.

Good-Sized Firm

The size of the Mendelssohn operations was indicated by the fact that last January it handled the four per cent French loan involving $57,142,857 and last May it dealt in French Treasury bills to the extent of $88,571,428 as well as half of a three per cent bond issue involving in excess of $25,000,000.

In these operations, the bank acted in concert with other Netherlands and Swiss interests.

PARIS, Aug. 11 (AP)—The French Finance Ministry in a communique following upon the suspension of payments by Mendelssohn & Company announced today that future service on certain short term national defense loans would be assured by the Paris and Netherlands Bank at Amsterdam.

Mendelssohn & Company was a member of the Netherlands-Swiss Banking syndicate which floated the loans.

"The Mendelssohn Bank," the communique said, "was a member of the Netherlands-Swiss Banking syndicate with which the French Government concluded contracts relative to conversion into four per cent issues of the external loans issued at higher rates and consolidation for six years of French loans issued abroad.

July Steel Output Highest This Year

NEW YORK (AP)—July production of steel ingots totaled 3,288,949 gross tons of open hearth and Bessemer steel, second highest output for the year, the American Iron & Steel Institute said.

This compared with the revised June figure of 3,125,288 tons and was exceeded this year only by March with revised production of 3,405,370 tons. A year ago mills produced 1,974,317 gross tons.

Ingots operations in July represented 54.50 per cent of the industry's capacity, compared with 53.35 per cent in June and 33.29 per cent in July last year.

Auburn Reorganization Not to Affect Columbia

CONNERSVILLE, Ind. (AP)—The Auburn Automobile Co., which on July 28 filed a plan of reorganization, said that the plan would have no effect upon the Columbia Axle Co., as that company is not a subsidiary of Auburn.

Both Auburn and Columbia Axle Co., are subsidiaries of Aviation and Transportation Co.

Under the plan of reorganization, all subsidiaries of Auburn except Lycoming Mfg. Co., will be dissolved.

Rise in 'Money in Circulation' Is Seen as Credit Phenomenon

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The increase in "money in circulation" continues a curious credit phenomenon here and abroad. American "money in circulation" has been rising pretty steadily for over four years, and has now just reached the $7,000,000,000 level, having continued on up steadily in recent months. It is way above January and seasonally it should be way below. This $7,000,000,000 figure has never before been equalled except during the week of the bank holiday in 1933 when the public rushed $721,000,000 out of the banks in one week, driving "money in circulation" up to a one-week all-time peak of $7,532,000,000.

This increasing preference for folding money over bank deposits is even more pronounced in Europe.

The following table shows the increases in the last 12 months in "money in circulation" in various European countries.

Latest reporting Country	Latest rep'ting date	Circulation in millions (or billions)	Circulation same date 1938	P.C. inc
Great Britain	Aug. 2	520	498	4%
France	Aug. 3	123	101	22
Germany	July 31	11,309	8,705	29
Netherlands	June 30	998	911	9
Canada	June 30	166	154	8
Switzerland	June 30	1,729	1,541	12
Belgium	June 30	4,442	4,163	6
Japan	June 30	2,342	1,946	20

These increases are for the most part much bigger proportionally than the increase here; latest American circulation figure here is $7,052,000,000, up only $589,000,000 in 12 months, or about 8 per cent.

Currency Exports

A good deal of the American and British increase is due to export of currency to the Continent. Federal Reserve figures on export of our currency are unavoidably incomplete because they only show what the banks send yonder or bring back but not the wallet and suitcase movement. However, they do indicate a considerable net outflow.

Domestic reasons given for the increase are numerous. Despite deposit insurance, people apparently trust the banks less. Then there are still "bankless areas" where people have to keep their money hidden in the grain bin. Interest inducements to bank deposits have been cut in half; savings banks seldom offer over two per cent, commercial banks are not allowed to pay anything on demand deposits, and some bankers even argue that no interest should be paid on any deposits payable in good times on demand. Twenty million people are on relief and predisposed against bank deposits; would-be relief recipients don't want to have a bank account cited against them; and so on.

In Europe war scares seem the principal urge to folding money. In the Munich scare last year the Bank of England circulation jumped £21,000,000 in a single week and £5,000,000 more the next week; French and German currency circulation rose proportionately. All three took another jump last Spring when Hitler moved into Prague, and the current worry over Danzig, with 8,000,000 men under arms at the present moment may be one reason for the recent further increase.

A broader universal reason might be called the "democratization of credit," in the sense that more people than ever before have money who are not habituated to using banks. That may be a far-fetched reason, however. The Treasury circulation figure for June 30 shows that the per capita money in circulation on that date, $53.72, was just a shade over the per capita money in circulation in this country on October 31, 1920. Sixty years ago, on January 1, 1879, the figure was $16.92.

Effect of War Scare

Danger of war is causing another important credit development—the scattering of Europe's gold resources over the world. The "earmarked" gold here is increasing apace. It is now estimated around $1,300,000,000 against only $650,000,000 on March 31 of this year. By law it can be held only for foreign governments or central banks. This is entirely distinct from "hot money," which consists of demand deposits, bills, etc., and it is not included in the "U. S. monetary gold stock," now round $16,250,000,000.

British gold is also being cached in Canada, South Africa, and India. Canadian earmarked gold has risen from $80,500,000 in April, 1938, to probably $320,000,000 at present, which exceeds the reserves of the Bank of Canada. Since private persons are allowed to hold gold there this is probably not solely official gold. Most of the South African earmarkings of perhaps $225,000,000, however, probably belong to the Bank of England or the Exchange Fund, the normal trade movement of gold from South Africa to London having been mysteriously stopped back for several months last winter.

The French seem the only people content to keep their gold at home. The Maginot line seems to calm them. And herein lies one of the frequent rapid changes in the international distribution of gold. A year ago the French Stabilization Fund was in difficulties, France had been forced to repeated markups of her dwindling gold supply, and French capitalists were keeping their gold and their balances anywhere but in France. Since M. Reynaud took the financial helm all that has been changed. Heavy repatriations have poured so much gold into the Fund's hands that twice this year, once in April and once this month, it has returned 5,000,000,000 francs of gold to the Bank of France. Just the opposite has been going on in England; the Bank of England just saved the British Exchange Fund's life last January by a generous bookkeeping transfer of £350,000,000, and despite the transfusion the Fund is not too well off now.

France Has Gold

The net result of recent British gold losses and recent French gains is that the French Fund now probably has more gold than does the British Fund, and if the total official gold holdings in Fund and Bank of each nation be totaled it is probable that France has regained her traditional position of largest holder of gold in the world outside the United States.

The decline of Britain's official gold hoard appears in the following figures, which are in millions of ounces:

Date	Fund	Bank	Total
March 30, 1938	42.5	76.8	119.3
Sept. 30, 1938	21.7	76.8	98.5
March 30, 1939	49.5	30.5	79.9

The rise in the French Fund's holdings appears in the following figures, which are in thousands of kilograms:

End of	
February, 1939	459
January, 1939	376
December, 1938	326
November, 1938	129
October, 1938	101

In terms of metric tons, the British Fund and Bank together had 2,265 tons on March 31, while the French Fund and Banque together had 2,573 tons. By this time the French are probably much further ahead than this.

Sterling May Drop

In fact some people in Wall Street think the British may not feel able to hold sterling at $4.68⅛ much longer, particularly if the war danger increases. The Fund has almost certainly been losing gold since March 31. Last week the Bank of England, to bolster its proportion of reserves against a record level of "money in circulation," borrowed £20,000,000 from the Fund. The British are currently benefiting in their foreign trade by the low level of raw materials, such as our cotton and wheat, but on the other hand their excess of imports is still running heavily against the pound, and the current business acceleration over there, plus the impending necessity of buying war supplies here, may over-strain the Fund.

The presence of such large gold earmarkings here is a buffer against shock on the New York Stock Exchange if hostilities broke out. No such earmarkings existed in 1914. Moreover, it is now evident that at the opening crack of hostilities the British Government would commandeer all its nationals' securities holdings here, thus perhaps preventing the panic unloading which shut the New York Stock Exchange in 1914. In the last war Britain got round to this measure only in 1917.

British Law Group Proposes Fund To Protect Clients

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — To safeguard the public against defaulting solicitors the Council of the British Law Society propose to set up an insurance relief fund, and to tighten the rules for solicitors' practice.

While only a very few out of the 17,000 practicing British solicitors have defaulted the Council feels that such a step would be in the interests of the profession as well as of the public.

As at present conceived the insurance scheme would require from every practicing solicitor an annual contribution, not exceeding £5 (approximately $23), to be paid to a relief fund which the Council would administer "at its own discretion."

It is proposed that solicitors shall have their accounts examined periodically by a qualified accountant, and a report made to the Council. This would render more effective the provisions of the Solicitors Act 1933 which required money held in trust for clients to be kept in a separate bank account, the "client account."

The Council plans to arrange a special meeting of the Law Society to consider the proposals, and to submit them to the Associated Provincial Law Societies.

Criticizes Federal Loans to Business

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo. (AP) — Williams Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, told the Wyoming Wool Growers Association that "less government in business, more business in government and more intelligence all around" is what the nation needs.

Mr. Jeffers criticized government loans to all types of business quoting figures to show that four billions are annually being loaned to business and that at this rate the government "would own all business in a few years."

World Tin Consumption, Output Below Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—International Tin Research & Development Council reported that world tin production in May totaled 9,600 tons, compared with 12,600 in May, 1938, and bringing the total for the first five months of 1939 to 54,100 tons, compared with 70,400 in the like 1938 period.

The council estimated the May tin consumption at 13,500 tons compared with 16,500 in May, 1939. The first five months' consumption was 63,400 in 1939 compared with 69,700 in 1938.

U. S. Trade Seen Improving Under Reciprocal Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Figures showing that the United States trade with countries which have joined the reciprocal agreement system not only rises faster but falls more slowly than trade with the non-agreement countries, were issued here today by the Department of Commerce based on statistics for the first six months of the current year.

Due to unsettled world conditions, the half year prior to July 1 of this year was a period of slow falling off, relative to the high trade level in the corresponding period of last year. During this period the following results were observed:

Trade with reciprocal trade agreements countries fell off by 7 per cent.

Trade with non-agreement countries, meanwhile, dropped 16 per cent.

Earlier figures issued by the State Department had shown that trade with the agreement countries rose much more rapidly than that with non-agreement countries when a long-range comparison is made between the present time and the years before the reciprocal program was put into action.

Imports Rise

Imports in the first half of the year rose 16.6 per cent in the case of the agreement countries.

Imports from non-agreement countries increased only 10.2 per cent.

The Commerce Department's trade experts offer the following explanations:

"Obviously, the movement of international trade is determined by many factors, whose influence it is impossible to segregate or to appraise with any satisfactory degree of accuracy, and the reciprocal trade agreements concluded by the United States have constituted only one element in the expansion of our export sales.

"However, in view of the continuance over an extended period of a better export trade with the countries that have lowered or stabilized their tariffs or other trade barriers affecting American products, it seems reasonable to conclude that trade agreements have been contributing effectively to an expansion of our foreign commerce.

"That imports in 1939 increased appreciably over those of the previous year, while exports declined, is explained by the abnormally small foreign purchases by the United States in 1938 following the business recession, imports of such raw materials as rubber, tin, wool, and hides and skins being particularly affected. With the return of better conditions in the first half of 1939, an expansion in the demand for imported products was an entirely natural development.

Trade With England

"That there was a falling off in the value of American goods sold to the United Kingdom in the first half of 1939 was primarily due to the poor showing made by certain agricultural products, notably wheat, cotton, and tobacco, for which that country is our leading foreign market. In the case of wheat, materially lower prices in 1939 were to a large extent responsible for the decreased value of our sales. The reasons for the abnormally small exports of American cotton are too well known to require special mention. Purchases of American leaf tobacco by the United Kingdom were exceptionally heavy in 1938, and our smaller exports in the first half of 1939 were still appreciably higher than in the same period of 1937.

"Considering the export trade of the United States as a whole, the statistics for January to June, 1939, show clearly that the decline in value from the high level of the previous year relates almost exclusively to crude materials and crude foodstuffs, and that falling prices were in large measure responsible. Exports of manufactured goods, that is to say of the types of products for which it has been possible to obtain the most effective concessions through the negotiation of trade agreements, represented approximately the same value as in 1938. For most crude materials, particularly crude foodstuffs, a highly competitive world market exists and other factors than trade agreements exercise a dominant influence on the direction of international trade."

Sugar Quota Deliveries To U. S. Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported 2,936,914 short tons, raw value, of sugar were delivered to American markets under the quota law during the first six months of this year.

Deliveries during the comparable period last year totaled 2,900,562 short tons.

Sources of the deliveries were: Raw sugar by refiners, 4,127 short tons; refined sugar by refiners, 2,042,366; by beet sugar processors, 566,613; by importers, 260,898, and refined sugar by domestic cane mills, 62,910.

The department reported stocks of sugar on hand on June 30 in this country totaled 2,113,828 short tons compared with 1,650,431 on the like date last year.

Good Composite Crops Yield Seen Despite Dry Conditions

WASHINGTON (AP) — drought conditions on the great plains during July reduced the nation's 1939 corn prospects 110,907,000 bushels to 2,459,888,000 bushels, the Agriculture department reported, and thereby virtually wiped out the possibility of marketing quotas on the crops.

The feed grain crop was hit hard in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas by dry, hot weather and grasshoppers, the crop reporting board said in its monthly forecast of agricultural production.

A month ago, the corn crop promised to be the largest since 1932 and far in excess of the average for 1928-37. With a surplus of at least 425,000,000 bushels from previous crops, the indicated supply was at levels which would have required the department to hold a farmer referendum on marketing quotas.

Perhaps No Quotas

Officials said the sharp reduction in prospects during July "appears" to eliminate the necessity of quotas. Final decision will not be made, however, until after the September crop reports. Normally, prospects decline further during August.

Wheat prospects increased 14,777,000 bushels to 731,432,000. Such a crop, however, is considerably below last year's production of 930,801,000 bushels. The 1928-37 average was 752,952,000 for the 1928-37 average.

Both winter and spring wheat estimates today were higher than a month ago, the former being 550,710,000 bushels and the latter 180,722,000 bushels.

While the wheat crop is only slightly in excess of normal domestic needs, the nation has a surplus of about 270,000,000 bushels from previous years.

Good Composite Yield

July brought little change in tobacco prospects, which were estimated at 1,655,658,000 pounds, or slightly in excess of the record crop of 1930 and about 20 per cent larger than a year ago.

The crop board said shortage of rainfall during July dried out pastures and ranges and caused a drastic reduction in prospects for late crops in extensive northeastern and western areas. On the other hand, conditions continued unusually favorable in the central and eastern corn belt and in much of the cotton-belt.

The board said that considering all crops and conditions as they were on August 1, the outlook was for an unusually good composite yield per acre on a relatively small total acreage.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The crop reporting board forecast a commercial apple crop of 102,630,000 bushels for 1939, compared with 82,395,000 bushels last year and a 10-year (1927-38) average of 96,469,000 bushels.

Larger than average supplies were indicated in all geographical regions except the south central and western states.

The board estimated that this year's peach yield would total 61,164,000 bushels.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that late commercial potatoes in Idaho had developed well during July despite poor stands.

Conditions in Colorado were reported poor, but the late crop in Washington was said to be better than average for this time of the year. California's indicated yield was reported to be greater than last year.

Production in the 10 late western states was estimated at 83,317,000 bushels compared with 85,698,000 bushels in 1938.

Indicated production for leading producing states included: Idaho, 28,290,000 bushels; California, 19,610,000; Colorado, 9,570,000; Washington, 7,700,000, and Oregon, 7,200,000.

In the East, the revised estimate of 1939 production in Maine was 49,300,000 bushels compared with 39,600,000 last year. New York's 1939 production, based on the August condition of the crop, was placed at 24,035,000 bushels, and that of Pennslyvania at 21,168,000 bushels, both slightly less than 1938 production.

CHICAGO (AP)—The Canadian Government's crop condition figure for the western provinces, placed at 89 per cent of normal, was interpreted by local authorities to represent a crop of somewhere between 375,000,000 and 400,000,000 bushels, or a reduction of about 50,000,000 from the yield suggested a month ago by the condition figure then of 102 per cent of normal.

The crop indicated for eastern Canada, according to James E. Bennett & Co., was about 22,000,000 bushels. Production last year for all Canada was about 350,000,000 bushels.

London cables said the final official Indian wheat crop estimate placed production at 370,600,000 bushels compared with the previous estimate of 364,000,000 and last year's yield of 402,000,000 bushels.

Reversal of Westward Trend in Cotton Production Seen by Co-operative Group

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Reversal of a westward trend in cotton production by a combination of Federal and natural laws is noted by the American Cotton Co-operative Association.

Since 1914 agricultural observers had commented upon the movement from long-tilled acres in the old South to delta lands and plains across the Mississippi which lent themselves to high mechanization and low production costs in growing the lint.

Even this year, some growers predicted: "We are through with cotton east of the Mississippi."

Statistics released here by the ACCA, however, showed government limitation of planting since 1934 hit hardest in Texas and Oklahoma, while in older cotton areas of the deep South the crop—still a major source of farm income—had been more firmly established.

An ACCA official explained the allotment plan, intended to reduce a surplus which now includes more than 11,000,000 bales under Government loan, tended to "freeze" acreage by use of the "historical base," or records of past production.

"It stopped expansion in Texas and Oklahoma and tended to stabilize the industry in the older states," he said.

Improved cultural methods increasing the acre-yield and retirement of worn-out land in the old South and a less favorable reaction of plains soil to fertilizer were other factors cited.

Texas and Oklahoma, which produced 40 per cent of the nation's cotton during the four years preceding Government control, produced only 30 per cent in the first four years of restricted acreage. Southwestern ginnings last year were 3,560,456 bales, or 30.5 per cent of the national total of 11,944,000 bales.

By virtue of increases in Mississippi and Louisiana, the rest of the 10 major producing states hiked their net production by 130,000 bales annually in the eight-year period covered by the survey.

United Air Lines Earns 14.4c a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Net income of United Air Lines for the second quarter of 1939 totaled $216,123, after all charges, equivalent to 14.4 cents per share of stock outstanding compared with a net loss of $243,031 for the like quarter in 1938, it was announced by President W. A. Patterson.

Although the usual seasonal increase in passenger volume, aided by general improvement in business conditions and the stimulus of increased advertising by all major air lines, permitted a net profit to be earned in the second quarter, operations during the first half of 1939 resulted in a net loss of $202,962, contrasted with a loss of $910,701 in the first half of last year.

During the three months ending June 30 the company flew 37,896,785 revenue passenger miles, a 30 per cent increase over the corresponding quarter of 1938. The company flew 1,341,154,398 mail pound miles, an 8 per cent increase over 1938, and 435,639,076 express pound miles, a gain of 30 per cent over the second quarter of 1938.

Shell Plans Large Extension Program

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Shell Oil Company, Inc. will spend $8,000,000 in an expansion and modernization program at its Wood River, Ill. refinery.

The additions and alterations, which already are under way, will raise the refinery's crude oil capacity from 50,000 to 75,000 barrels daily and will add more than 300 men to the permanent pay roll. More than 1,000 construction workers will be employed during the building program.

Alexander Fraser, Shell President, said highlights of the plans include:

A new compounding house for blending and packaging of lubricating oils.

A new cracking unit, of 18,000 barrels daily capacity, used to break down heavy oils into high-octane gasoline.

A large plant to be used for the manufacture of high-octane base material for high-test motor fuels and extensions to the coking plant.

Newsprint Consumption In U. S. Above Year Ago

MONTREAL (CP)—Apparent newsprint consumption of all United States publishers amounted to 291,166 tons in June, compared with 267,796 tons in the corresponding period a year ago, the Newsprint Association of Canada reported.

For the first six months apparent consumption totaled 1,738,493 tons against 1,714,487 in the corresponding period in 1938.

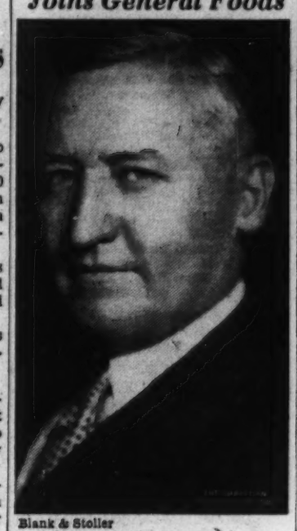
Stocks of all North American manufacturers amounted to 291,995 tons in June compared with 287,443 for the like period in the preceding year.

Newsprint shipments to United States from Canada totaled 173,760 tons in June against 141,055 in June 1938. The six months total was 1,008,996 tons against 822,278.

TWA Earns $8,974 Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., placed June quarter net profit at $8,974, compared with a revised net loss of $192,928 in the similar 1938 period.

Joins General Foods



Blank & Stoller

Clarence E. Eldridge

Vice-President of Young & Rubicam, will join the staff of General Foods Corp. in September as Vice-President of General Foods Sales Co. in charge of merchandising of cereal products.

Opposes Forces That Would Amend Wage and Hour Act

DENVER (AP)—Repeal was the real purpose of some forces who unsuccessfully sought to amend the Wages and Hours Act in the last Congressional session, Elmer F. Andrews, Wages and Hours Division Administrator, declared.

"The enemies of labor do not admit their full purpose. They do not dare to confess frankly that they are out to repeal the law," Mr. Andrews told the 36th annual convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Mr. Andrews credited the condemnation of President Roosevelt and the opposition of organized labor with defeating the effort to "emasculate" the Wage and Hour law in the recent adjourned congressional session.

"But it would be naive to think it was dead," Mr. Andrews asserted.

He predicted that when the question of amendments came before the session of Congress convening in January consideration would be more objective than in the last few months.

"The issue has been laid before the bar of public opinion and I believe that the decision of the American people will not be to take a backward step, will not be a decision to deprive millions of the lowest paid workers in this country of the bare minimum standard of living."

S. H. Kress Sales Up 6.9 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—S. H. Kress Co., operators of a national chain of variety stores, reported July sales at $6,225,134, an increase of 6.9 per cent from $5,821,610 in July last year. Sales for the first seven months of the year were .4 of 1 per cent ahead of the similar period of 1938.

Business Invited To Solve Economic Problems in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The "brain trusts" of business and Government—often in sharp disagreement—have a common invitation to help determine what is wrong with the country's economic setup.

Senator O'Mahoney (D) Wyoming, Chairman of the Federal Monopoly Committee, said the group wanted the opinions of "economists of every point of view" in suggesting remedies to Congress.

"The committee wants to bring the 'brain trusts' of Government and business together," Senator O'Mahoney told reporters as he announced a heavy schedule of hearings and studies for this fall and winter.

"We want a free-for-all economic discussion," he said. "But of course the committee will reserve the right to organize this."

The Senator said that invitations would go to the Brookings Institution, the Twentieth Century Fund, Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland economist, and others "who are responsible, regardless of their views."

"The committee will have a complete report on its work for Congress not later than March 1," Senator O'Mahoney said.

Although the committee authorized an outline of 26 projects or subjects for study, Senator O'Mahoney said that actual hearings necessarily would be limited to a few of these.

He stressed investigations of the oil and steel industries as among major hearings also scheduled.

"Our hearings will continue to try and develop all the facts," he said. "There will be no attempt at indiscriminate, wanton development of just instances. They won't be hit or miss."

The petroleum hearings will start about Sept. 18 before the full committee after a subcommittee has completed hearings on industrial insurance, to start about Aug. 21.

Tentative dates for other hearings are: Nov. 1, investment banks; Nov. 15, foreign cartels; Dec. 1, status and enforcement of anti-trust laws; Dec. 15, industrial expansion plans.

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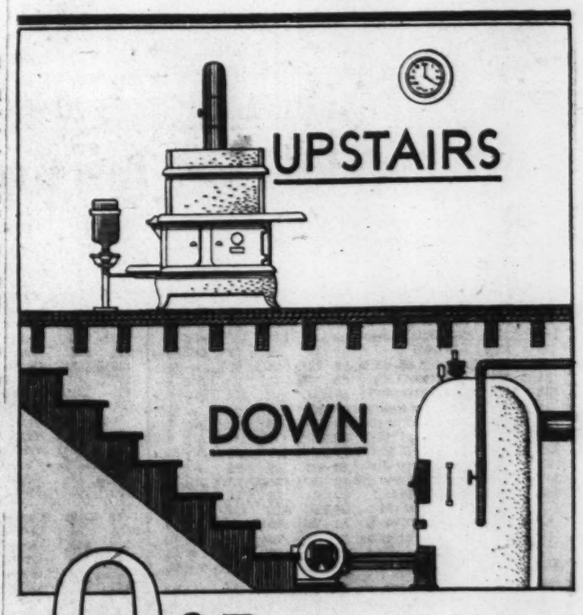

Oil
answers the fuel question

In many cases oil is the logical fuel for cooking and home comfort. Oil is clean and economical. An oil burner in the kitchen range provides an easily controlled source of heat. Oil-burning heating plants, thermostatically controlled, provide year-round comfort.

Your present heater may be equipped with an oil burner at low cost. Consult a heating engineer or a fuel oil dealer whose advertising you find in The Christian Science Monitor.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Associated Press Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Steel Firms File Suits to Recover NRA Tax Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11—Three large steel products companies have filed in the United States District Court here suits to recover capital stock payments made to the Federal Government under the National Recovery Administration and the Revenue Acts of 1934, '35 and '36.

The plaintiffs, seeking a total of $400,594, are the American Steel & Wire Company, with its main office in Cleveland, Ohio; the American Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the United States Steel Products Company, of New York. All three base their claims for refunds on the charge that the acts under which the taxes were assessed are unconstitutional.

"They are a violation of the fifth amendment to the United States Constitution, providing that 'no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation,'" the complaint says.

"These taxes are so arbitrary as to amount to confiscation and are so wanting in basis for classification as to produce gross and patent inequality."

Each of the three plaintiffs filed claims for refunds with the collectors of internal revenue in their respective districts and all claims were denied.

The American Steel and Wire Company is demanding $314,290, plus interest, on payments of $60,000 in 1933 under the NRA; $80,000 in 1934 and $74,290 in 1935 under the Revenue Act of 1934, and $100,000 in 1936 under the Revenue Act of 1935 and as amended in 1936. The complaint was signed by C. F. Hood, of Cleveland, President of the company.

The American Bridge Company is seeking $81,304 on payments of $25,000 in 1933; $30,000 in 1934, and $26,304 in 1935. Eugene H. Heald of Pittsburgh, Vice-President, signed the complaint, and L. A. Paddock, President, the original refund claim.

The United States Steel Products Company asks $5,000 for a payment in 1933, with Thimas J. Bignan, Vice-President, signing the complaint.

'Indian Buffer Pool' Seen Steadying London Market

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—A large stock of silver owned by the Indian Government — popularly known as the "Indian Buffer Pool" —was described today by dealers as a stabilizing force in the market in face of a rising tendency in the price of the metal.

A further increase of ⅛ penny (about ⅛ of a cent) to 17⅛ pence an ounce (35.94 cents) was posted today for the spot price. Contracts for three months delivery moved up ⅛ to 16⅝.

Although the U. S. Treasury has maintained its quotation for foreign-mined silver at 35 cents in recent weeks, dealers said there has been a sizable amount of selling in the futures market here by uneasy producers as protection against possible additional cuts in the U. S. price or complete cessation of American buying.

The discount on silver futures over the spot price, dealers explained, probably would have widened except for the operations of the "Indian Buffer Pool."

The Indian Government is supposed to have approximately 10,000,000 ounces of silver stocks here.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¾s '43-40 June	103.1	103.1	103.1
1	3¾s '43-41 Mch	105.8	105.8	105.8
3	3¼s '45-43	110.10	110.10	110.10
2	3¼s '47-45	109.5	109.4	109.5
1	3s '48-46	110.27	110.27	110.27
1	3¼s '49-46	111.25	111.25	111.25
8	4¼s '52-47	121.1	121	121.1
1	2½s '52-50	106.8	106.8	106.8
3	2¾s '54-51	108.16	108.13	108.16
5	3s '56-51	111.25	111.25	111.25
3	2½s '60-65	109.6	109.6	109.6

Federal Farm Mortgage

3	3s '49-44	108.27	108.27	108.27

Home Owners Loan

1	3s '52-44	108.23	108.23	108.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	108	108	108
5	Aib&Sus 5s '46	82	82	82
3	Alleghany cv 5s '44	74¾	74¼	74¼
1	Alleghany cv 5s '49	63¾	63¾	63¾
4	Alleghany 5s '50 st	26¼	25¾	25¾
10	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Am Int 5½s '49	60	59¾	60
35	Am T&T 3½s'43	103½	103½	103½
3	Am T&T 3¼s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Am T&T 3¼s '61	109	109	109
3	Anacona Cop 4½s'50	107	107	107
12	Arm Del 4s '37	100½	100½	100½
3	Arm Del 4s '55	100	99¾	100
2	AT&SF 4½s '48	111	110¾	111
10	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	102¾	102¾	102¾
4	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	42½	42	42½
3	Bell TP 5s '60 C	106¼	106¼	106¼
23	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	134¾	134¾	134¾
2	Beth Stl 3½s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Boston&Me 5s '67	101¾	101½	101½
2	Bkly City RR 5s '41	31	31	31
16	Bkly Man TR 4½s '66	65	64½	64½
1	Bkly Un El 1st 4s '50	79½	79	79
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	88	88	88
2	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	97½	97½	97½
1	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	110¾	110½	110½
3	B&O 1l 5s '48 ct	21	21	21
1	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	62	62	62
2	B&O 5s '96 F ct	193¼	193¼	193¼
3	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	193¼	193¼	193¼
10	B&O cv 4½s '60	119½	119½	119½
2	B&O 1st 4s '48	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	62¾	62½	62¾
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57 t reg	33	33	33
7	Can Sou 5s '62	317¾	317¾	317¾
9	Can Nat 5s '69	90½	90	90½
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	119¾	119¾	119¾
1	Can Pa 5s '44	115¾	115¾	115¾
3	Can Pa 4½s '60	113¾	113¾	113¾
2	Cen New Eng 4s '61	95¼	95¼	95½
6	Cen NY Pow 3¼s '62	32½	32½	32½
10	Cen Pac 5s '60	107	107	107
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	49	49	49
1	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	68¾	68¾	68¾
2	Certain-teed 5½s '48	14	14	14
2	ChamP&F(38)4¼s'50	76	76	76
11	C&O 4½s '92	102½	102½	102½
11	C&O 3½s '96 D	124½	124½	124½
4	C&O rfg 3½s '63	99½	99½	99½
5	CB&Q rfg 3½s '71 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	CB&Q gen 4s '58 ct	96½	96¾	96¾
2	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Chi&Er Ill 5s '51	100	100	100
4	Chic Gt W 4s '59	15½	15½	15½
3	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	19¼	19¼	19¼
5	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	7	7	7
2	CM&StP 4½s '89C	2¼	2	2
11	Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	24	24	24
1	CRI & P 4½s'52 ct	3	3	3
5	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	7¼	7¼	7¼
9	CRI&P 4s '88	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	12¾	12¾	12¾
6	CTH&SE Inc 5s '60	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	52	52	52
1	Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	106	106	106
2	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	94½	94½	94½
9	CCC&StL 4½s '77	91	91	91
2	Clev Elec Il 3¼s '65	49	48½	48½
1	ClevUTrm 5½s '72	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	Clev UTrm 5s '73	90¾	90¾	90¾
4	Col & So 4½s '80	81¾	81	81
15	Colmbia G 6s '52 May	27¾	27½	27¾
15	Colmbia G 5s 1962	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	103	103	103
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	108¾	108¾	108¾
7	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	103¼	103¼	103¼
19	ComwlthEd cv3½s'58	110½	110½	110½
2	Con Edis 3¼s '46	120	120	120
5	Con Edis 3¼s '56	105¾	106	106
10	Con Edis 3½s '58	107	106¾	106¾
48	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	107	107	107
6	Consum Pow 3½s '70	106½	106½	106½
7	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105¼	104¾	104¾
1	Cont Oil O 2¾s '48	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	106½	106½	106½
1	Dayton P & L 3½s '60	36½	36½	36½
3	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	107½	107½	107½
1	Den G & E 5s '51 st	56½	56½	56½
2	D & R G W 5s '55 '78	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	7	6¾	6¾
3	Det T Tun 4½s '61	111½	111½	111½
1	Dul Mis & I 3½s '62	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¼	107	107
1	Erie rfg 5s '75	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Erie gen lien 4s '96	18	18	18
1	Erie & Jer 6s '55	40	40	40
5	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	103¾	103½	103½
4	Fed Lt & T 5s '42 st	103½	103½	103½
10	Firestone T&R3½s'48	105¼	105	105
2	Gen Cable 5½s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Goodrich 4¼s '56	101½	101½	101½
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Gt Nor 4½s'76D	97¾	97½	97½
4	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	Gulf M&N 5s'50	98½	98½	98½
6	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	84	84	84
5	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	32¾	32½	32¾
1	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	48¼	48	48
1	Ill Cen 4s '53	14	14	14
1	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	49	49	49
2	ICC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	45¼	45¼	45¼
10	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	50½	50	50½
10	Ill Steel 4½s'40	46	46	46
1	Inland Stl 3¾s'61	102	102	102
1	Interb R Tr 7s'32	107	107	107
2	Interb R T rfg 5s'66	58½	58½	58½
17	Interb RT pfg 5s'66	32½	32½	32½
1	Int Hydro El 6s'44	61½	61	61
1	Int Paper 5s'47	84	84	84
2	Int T&T 4½s'52	98¾	98¾	98¾
13	Int T&T 5s'55	58¾	58¾	58¾
5	KCFt&Sm 4s'36	63	62¾	63
3	K C South 5s '50	25½	25¼	25½
2	K C South 3s'50	67½	67½	67½
10	K C Term 4s'60	67½	67½	67½
1	Keith 1st 6s'46	106¾	106½	106½
13	Koppers Co 4s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Kresge Found3½s'47	104	103¾	103¾
1	Lac Gas 5½s'53	105½	105½	105½
8	Laurentide Inc '75	55	55	55
2	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	26½	25¾	26½
3	Leh Val HTerm5s'54	53	53	53
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	46¼	46	46
5	Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	129	129	129
5	Loews 3½s '46	95½	95½	95½
1	Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	103½	103½	103½
		108½	108½	108½

Dow-Jones Averages

	Ind 30	Rails 20	Util 15
Net change	—.02	—.08	—.10
Today's close*	137.21	27.95	25.08
Previous close	137.23	28.00	25.88
1939 high	154.83	34.33	36.52
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Long Isl rf 4s '49 st	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	94½	94½	94½
10	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	98	98¼	98¼
15	Louis & N un 4s '40	90¾	90½	90½
7	Lou&N Atl K&C 4s'63	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	L&N Pad & M 4s '46	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Maine Cen 4½s '60	101	101	101
1	Manati Sug 4s '57	49	48¾	48¾
39	Manhat Ry 4s '90	28	28	28
2	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	62¾	62	62
3	MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	102½	102½	102½
9	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	7	7	7
5	M-K-Tex 4½s '65	18	17½	18
21	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	7¾	7¾	7¾
2	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	31½	30	30
5	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2½	2½	2½
5	Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s '38	3½	3½	3½
6	Mob & Ohi 5s '38	68	68	68
2	Mon W Pa P S 4½s '60	29	29	29
12	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Mor & Essex 5s '55	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	37¾	37½	37¾
3	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	36	36	36
39	Nassau El 4s '51	39	38¾	39
9	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	43¼	43	43
3	Nat Distill 3½s '49	107	106½	106½
14	Natl Steel 3s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
10	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	103¾	103¼	103¼
1	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	NO Tex&M 5s'35A	34	34	34
30	NYC rfg 5s 2013	31	31	31
8	NYC 4½s 2013	54¼	53¾	53¼
28	NYC cn 4s '98	48¾	47¼	47½
1	NYC&HR 3½s '97	56	55¾	56
6	NYCh&StL 6s'41	80¾	80¾	80¾
2	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	62	62	62
38	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	59	58½	58½
1	NY Edis 3¼s '66	49¼	49	49¼
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	109	109	109
8	NYNH&H 4½s '67	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	NYG&R Gas 6s '51 A	14	14	14
5	NY Steam 3½s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	106¾	106¾	106¾
	Norf&W 4s '96	3¼	3¼	3¼
9	NorAmCo 4s '59	123	122¾	123
16	NorAmCo 3½s '49	107	106¾	107½
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	107	106¾	106¾
11	Nor Pac 3s 2047	69	68½	68½
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	44	44	44
1	Oklahoma G&E3¾s'66	108	108	108
9	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	110	110	110
13	Otis Steel 4½s '62A	106¾	106½	106½
13	Pac Gas & E 4½s '57	76	75¾	76
2	Pac G & E 3¾s '68	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	107¼	111¼	111¼
1	Parmelee T 6s '44	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Pen Co 4½s '52 E	50½	50½	50½
1	Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	100½	100½	100½
83	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	99¾	99¾	99¾

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Ark P & Lt 7% pf	$1.75	Q.	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q.	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Pantex P Mch pf	$1.50	Q.	July 28	July 25
So Colo Pow pf	$1	Q.	Sep. 15	Aug. 31

Increased

Co Dry G Ale	50c	Sep.	15	Sept. 1
Co Ind A & B	$1.75	Oct.	31	Sep. 30

Regular

Am Cap pf	Corp pr	$1.37½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Co Indus pf		$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Cen Ill Lt pf		$1.12½	Q	Sep. 30	
Dayton PL 4½% pf		$1.12½	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
El Paso Nat Gas Co		50c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Do 7% pf		$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 16
Home P&Mins (Calif		$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Sep. 5
Gt A&P Tea		50c	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Indianap Wat pf A		$1.50	Sep.	1	Aug. 16
Indus Bk of Hartford		$1.25	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 12
Jaeger Mach		$1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Kittanning Tel Co		25c	Sep.	1	Aug. 21
Parke Davis		50c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Peoples G L & Coke		40c	Sep.	30	Sep. 16
Phila G & Coke		90c	Oct.	16	Sep. 21
Norristown R R		$1.50	Q	Sep. 5	Aug. 25
Pure Oil 5% pf		$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 8
Do 5½% pf		$1.25	Oct.	1	Sep. 8
Do 6% pf		$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 8
Rheem Mfg		20c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Risdon Mfg pf		$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 21
Thero Shovel pf		$1.75	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Underwood El Fisher		30c	Sep.	30	Sep. 12

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
Sept.	.64	.65¼	.64	.64¼	.64⅜
Dec.	.65¼	.65¼	.64	.64	.64⅜
May	.64⅞	.65½	.64½	.64½	.65⅜
Corn					
Sept.	.42⅝	.43	.42⅜	.43	.42⅜
Dec.	.41⅞	.42⅜	.41¼	.42⅜	.41⅞
May	.44⅛	.45⅛	.44⅜	.45	.44¼
Oats					
Sept.	.28⅛	.28¼	.27⅞	.28⅜	.27⅞
Dec.	.27⅝	.28⅛	.27⅜	.27⅞	.27⅝
May	.28⅛	.28⅜	.27⅞	.28⅝	.28⅛
Rye					
Sept.	.40	.40½	.40	.40	.40
Dec.	.42¼	.42½	.42	.42	.42⅜
May	.44	.44⅜	.44	.44	.44⅛

Bank of England

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Bank of England statement as of Aug. 9 (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 521,877, increase 1,307; bullion 247,103, increase 43; reserves 25,227, decrease 1,263; public deposits 31,846, increase 8,567; Private deposits 117,583, decrease 8,177; government securities 114,831, increase 2,220; other securities 21,488, decrease 537. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 16.8 per cent compared with 17.7 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Pen RR gen 4s '68	104 25-32	104 25-32	104 25-32
31	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	101	100⅝	100⅞
6	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	88⅝	88	88
2	Pen RR 4½s '84	96⅛	95⅝	96⅛
1	Pen RR 3¾s '52	97	97	97
23	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	85¾	85¾	85¾
16	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	117½	117½	117½
15	Phila Co 5s '67	104½	104½	108
2	Phil Elec 2½s '67	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	Ph Read C&I cv 5s '49	110¾	110¾	110¾
9	Phillips Pet 3s '48	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	PCC & SL 5s '75 B	109	108¾	108¾
2	PCC & St L 4½s '77	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Portl Gen El 5s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
15	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
1	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	80	79¼	79½
1	Pressed St C 5s '51	14	13½	13½
1	Pub Serv No Ill 3½s '68	70	70	70
3	Purity Bak 5s '48	104½	104½	104½
1	Readg 4½s '97 A	103½	103½	103½
1	Rem Rand 4½s '56	72	72	72
8	Republic Stl 5½s '54	104	104	104
2	Republic Stl 4½s '61	106¾	106	106¾
5	Rep Stl 4½s '56	94	93½	94
	St J&G Isl 4s '47	94½	94¼	94¼
3	St LSF 5s '50 B	108	108	108
8	St LSF 4½s '78	8	8	8
	StLSF4½s'78 ct st	8	8	8
2	St L S F 5s'50A	7¾	7¾	7¾
24	St L S F 5s'50A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
9	St L SW 1st 4s '89	60	60	60
3	StP&KC ShL4½s'41	8	8	8
5	SA&A Pass 4s '43	55	55	55
2	Sea A L 6s'45 ct	5½	5½	5½
2	Sea A L 4s'50 st	9¾	9¾	9¾
2	Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	23½	23½	24
1	Simmons cv 4s '52	99½	99½	99¾
5	So Cal Gas 4½s'61	107	107	107
19	So Pac 4½s'68	44	44	44
22	So Pac 4½s'69	43	43	43
3	So Pac rfr 4s'55	61	61	60
6	So Ry gen 6s'56	56	56	56
25	South Ry cn 5s '94	70½	70	70
17	South Ry gen 4s'56	86¾	85½	85½
2	Stand Oil N J 3s'61	104½	104½	104½
25	Studebaker cv 6s'45	105½	105½	105½
10	Swift&Co 3¼s'50	91½	90½	90½
5	T RR A StL 4s'52	107¼	107	107
18	Tex Corp 3s'59	109	109	109
14	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	108¾	105½	105⅝
3	Texas Pac 5s '79C	118½	118½	118½
2	TexP-MP Ter 5½s'64	85	85	85
6	Sol & Oh Cen 3¾s'60	104	103¾	104
2	Un Oil Cal cv3½s'52	87¾	87½	87½
22	Un Pac 3½s '71	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	99½	99½	99¼
5	Un Pac 3½s '47	108½	108½	108½
7	Unit Drug 5s '53	99½	99½	99½
1	UnRys StL 4s '34	82½	82½	82½
2	Un Steel 3¼s '48	30½	30½	30½
1	Un Stockyds 4s'51	106½	106½	106½
2	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	86¼	86¼	86¼
5	Utah P&L 5s '44	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Util P&L 5s '47	101½	101½	101½
1	Util P&L 5s '59	81	81	81
2	Virginian Ry 3¼s'66	80½	80½	80½
2	Wabash rfg 5¼s'76	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Wabash 1st 5s '39	6	6	6
1	Warner Bros 6s '48	38½	38½	38½
11	Warren Bros 6s '41	90	90	90
3	Westn Md 4s '52	40½	40	40
1	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	82½	82½	82½
2	Westn Pa 1st 5s '46	106¼	106¼	106¼
8	Western Un 5s '51	18	18	18
8	Western Un 5s '60	71½	71	71½
5	Western Un 4½s '50	70½	69¾	69¾
37	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	67½	66¾	66¾
12	Taiwan El P 5½s'71	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	Tokyo City 5s'61	87½	87½	87½
2	Tokyo City 5s '52	87½	87½	87½
1	Uruguay 6s '60	33¾	33¾	33¾
1	Warsaw City 4½s'58asd	42	42	42
3	Yokohama 6s '61	23½	23½	23½
		50½	50½	50¾

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 2,200,000; previous day, 4,789,700; week ago, 7,758,600; year ago, 5,463,800; two years ago, 1,925,498,500. Jan. 1 to date, 999,397,925; two years ago, 1,101,383,705.

Foreign Bonds

3	Adriatic El 7s '52	49	49	49
1	Agr M Bk 6s '47	26¾	26¾	28¾
2	Agr M Bk 6s '48	26½	26½	26½
1	Antioquia 7s '45	14	14	14
3	Antioquia 2d 7s '57	13	13	13
7	Argentine 4s '72	77	76¾	76¾
10	Argentine 4½s '57	77	76¾	76¾
5	Argentine 4½s '48	92¾	92¾	92¾
6	Australia 5s '55	87	87	87
5	Austria 7s '57	97½	97½	97½
1	Belgium 6½s '49	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Bra fl 8s '41	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Brazil 6½s 26-'57	16	16	16
10	Brazil 6½s 27-'57	14½	14½	14½
3	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	14½	14½	14½
2	Budapest 6s '62	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	Buen A 5s '48	87	87	87
3	Buen A 4½s4½s Aug'76	46	46	46
1	BuenA4½s4½s Apr'76	54½	54½	54½
5	Buen A 4½s 4s '75	55½	55½	55½
5	Canada 4s '60	55¾	55¾	55¾
1	Canada 3s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
6	Chile 6s '42	105½	105½	105½
25	Chile 6s '60	102½	102¼	102¼
2	Chile 6s '62	15	15	15
2	Chilean Mun 7s '60	15	15	15
1	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	26¼	26¼	12¾
2	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	26¼	26¼	26¼
2	Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	26¼	26¼	26¼
6	Cordoba Pr 7s '42	26¼	26¼	26¼
3	Cuba 5½s '53	76	76	76
3	Cuba 5½s '45	101	101	101
3	Cuba 4½s '77	65	65	65
1	Denmark 6s '42	50¾	50½	50½
6	Denmark 5½s '55	93¾	93¾	93¾
11	Denmark 4½s '62	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	Dom 1st 5½s 26-40	81	81	81
1	Finland 6s '45	73½	73½	73½
2	Frankfort 6½s '53	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	French 7½s 41 unst	105½	105½	105½
53	Ger Govt 7s '49	105½	105½	105½
3	Hung Mun 7½s '45	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	Ital Cr Cons 7s'47B	8	8	8
1	Ital Pub Utl 7s '52	59	59	59
1	Italy 7s 1951	41½	41½	41½
1	Jugo Slav 5s '54	50½	50½	50½
27	Japan 5½s '65	67	67	67
4	Mex 4s '04 asd '54	50¼	50¼	50¼
4	Minas Ger 6½s '59	8	8	8
3	Norway 4½s '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Panama 5½s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Panama 5s '53	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Panama 5s'63A st asd	73	73	73
27	Peru 2n

Fusion Hope Dims In Kings County Political Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With local organization Republicans advertising their differences with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in their choice of A. David Benjamin, lawyer, for the District Attorney succession in scandal-ridden Kings County, the American Labor Party flouted both with the announcement it was not interested in a Republican fusion at the cost of withdrawing its nominee for the place, Magistrate Charles Solomon.

Mayor La Guardia's preference for the office is William B. Herlands, who, as his Commissioner of Investigation, has brought the focus of a State inquiry on law enforcement laxity in Kings. He was formerly an aide of New York County Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey. The Mayor was unable to bring the Laborites to his point of view, being without guarantee of a Republican agreement on Mr. Herlands.

Alex Rose, State Secretary of the American Labor Party, took note of the Benjamin designation with the statement that it proved, as had the record of the State legislature and Congress, that the Republicans were "definitely set on a reactionary and anti-labor policy" and coalition was "out of the question."

"It would give the Kings County Republicans a much-desired escape from being judged on the record of their Party, which in the last year has gone economy-mad, but abundantly extravagant in destroying human values," Mr. Rose declared. "It cannot be the vehicle for reform or progress in 1939."

Courteous Police Is Detroit's Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—A smile, a guide folder, and an encouraging little talk, do more to preserve traffic order and keep the visiting motorist out of jams, than do gruff yells and police tickets, this city believes.

The tourist who unwittingly runs afoul the law here because traffic rules are different from those in Pumpkin Center or Emporia, isn't met with a cold "Wha' d'ya mean? Why don't ya learn to drive?"—and then plumped into the traffic court. He's given an explanation of the City's regulations and a folder listing motor trips and nearby points of interest.

Streams of tourists from all parts of the Nation pour through this motor city each year, and courtesy from police not only smooths the flow of traffic, but makes good advertising for Detroit, City officials contend.

Messenger Boys Scoot in Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Messenger boys are literally "scooting" to deliver telegrams hereabouts. On motor scooters that do 120 miles on a gallon of gas, 10 Postal Telegraph boys are trying out the midget machines in outlying districts, while their fellow messengers stand by eagerly awaiting the chance to swap bicycles for the speedy little put-putting machines.

If the scooters prove practical here, where traffic is heavy, they may be put in use in other cities, says Mr. Stanley Lesko, Chicago manager of the Postal's Messenger Department.

The boys buy their own scooters, and salaries are raised to cover cost of operation—25 cents a week, and scarcely that, for most messengers won't average 240 miles a week, according to the telegraph company.

Texas Property Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas — Value of Texas property, as reflected in assessed property valuations reported by the various County Tax Assessors to State Comptroller George H. Sheppard, climbed $25,000,000 last year.

Oil development was given as primary reason for many of the increases.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD Sensation! Deal with leader. Big profits selling friends finest $1 assortment. Latest foils, parchments, 56 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-64, Mass.

SELL PERSONAL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—21 for $1. Earn extra money easily with this fast seller. Novel Folders with Gold, Silver effect INITIAL Seals. Latest fad! 100% profit. 50-NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, $1. Many other assortments, 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 839 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! "America's Favorite" 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. WETMORE & NUGDEN, 749 Monroe, Dept. 48, Rochester, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 3519 91 St.—1 mile Fair; 22 min. Rockefeller Center and main points of interest; 2 blocks subway (fare 5c); 2 double rooms, cross-ventilation; residential; $1.50 per person. HEIMSTAEDT.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y. (Near Fair)—2 beautiful rooms, twin beds, tub, shower; modern, high class private home; reasonable; parking. "The Woodlords," 84-01 90th Street.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—GARDEN APTS. Residential section; sublet; option renew; 5 rooms furnished or unfurnished; special middle of Aug.-end of Sept. Havemeyer 6-2190, YULE.

MILTON, MASS.—6 rooms, reception hall, open fireplace, hot water heat, 2 piazzas, beam ceilings, garage; adults. Blue Hills 0869.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE
14-17-18-19 FOREST STREET
22-24 IRVING STREET
"EACH APARTMENT A HOME"
Choice 1-2-3-4 rm. apts. for home loving people in our strictly modern, well managed bldgs. that have an established reputation for excellent service, select tenancy and attractive appearance. Moderate rentals.
KIRKLAND 5666—5221

MODERN APARTMENTS BACK BAY and BROOKLINE
From one room, recep. hall, kit. and bath to eight rooms, recep. hall and three baths. Rents $25 to $150 per month.
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF 7040

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—3½ rooms for August; also 4 rooms, or will share; convenient transportation. New Rochelle 4019.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 West 79th St.—Large one-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church. Endicott 2-1883.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED WANTED

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Unfurnished apartment wanted by lady in private home by October first; convenient. Write Box M-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 201 West 109th St. (Apt. 22)—Lady shares light, airy, five room elevator apartment; partly furnished; sixth floor.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS Repaired Cleaned Built
W. E. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE
Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 6660

COUNTRY BOARD

A HOME for Christian Scientists; for rest and study; ideal for permanent home; booklets. FULLER CREST, Wellsboro, Pa.; R. D. #8.

RELAX in hills of Sullivan Co.—Zehner's High Hill House, Narrowsburg, N. Y. Tel. 94R4; $12.50-$14; good food; bathing, badminton; booklet.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MALDEN, MASS.—5-room bungalow; nice location; garage, garden, good heating and plumbing. Malden 1014-M.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MODERN 7 rooms; newly decorated; near beaches; sacrifice $5400. Marie Magrath, 1630 East 49th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
Innersprings made HIGH 2122

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING, EXPERT WORK TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S 171A Mass., Boston CIR. 6913

REAL ESTATE

150-ACRE dairy farm; barns, stock, machinery; electricity, brooks, colonial house; $8000, $2000 cash. Frank S. Bohn, E. Haddam, Conn.

8-ROOM house, modern, lawn and large garden space; 2-car garage; good location, off Burncoat St.; reasonable; Telephone Worcester, Mass., 3-2295 mornings.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Attractive rooms, private bath; garage; highly restricted residential section; 3 minutes to station, 27 minutes Grand Central. 220 Prospect Ave., Oakwood 2359.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Will take refined elderly lady to room and board; lovely home surroundings. 168 N. Columbus Av.; Oak. 9881.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere, large verandas. Tel. 4407 Greenfield.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave. (180th)—unusual, homelike front; near church, transportation; elevator, running water. DeCamp, Apt. 5-G.

N. Y. C., 71st St. (Corner Broadway)—Very desirable large room; river view; single; private bath; refined home. TR. 7-9809. Wells.

N. Y. C., 51 East 78th St. (Apt. 2-E) (between Madison and Park Ave.)—Single, double; permanent, temporary. Bu. 8-3794. Lindsay.

N. Y. C.—Attractive front room $6.00; single $5.00; kitchen privileges; elevator; near Columbia. 502 West 113th St., CA 8-3210.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y., 33-16 81st—2 corner rooms connecting; double, single; private bath; $1 per person; garden apts.; 10 min. Fair, 20 min. Times Square. NE. 9-5368.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y., 31-31 81st., Hav. 6-8952—2 double rooms, adjacent bath; convenient transportation; 15 min. Fair, 25 min. Times Square. HERMAN.

N. Y. C., 421 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups; temporary, permanent. UN. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SECRETARY—Experienced in banking, brokerage, corporate activities; knowledge accounting; willing to work hard; loyal, dependable, married. Write Box H-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN—25, single, 1 year college; retail selling experience; able worker. Box J-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG LADY—College graduate, training and experience as social directoress, wishes position; preferably large transportation company. Write Box F-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

LATIMER HILL, IN BERKSHIRES
Perfect vacation spot in woods, on lake, altitude 1500 ft.; good swimming, boating; excellent food; delightful informal atmosphere. Martin Hubbard, East Otis, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

MARSTONS MILLS, CAPE COD, MASS.—Double, single rooms, with or without private bath; private home; 3 miles to church. Box 102.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture, Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, tents, wedding canopies for rent; summer furniture, Venetian blinds, screens, shades; home specialities. Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St. Arlington
16TH YEAR
368 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

● *Whose Birthday This Month?*
Send FLOWERS *from*
G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
242 High St., Medford Mystic 0600

Insecticides and Sprayers of All Kinds, Garden Hose and Lawn Sprinklers
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
444 MASS. AVENUE ARL. 0114

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES
Superior Quality
Latest Skid-proof Features
25% Discount this month.
DAYTON TIRE SALES CO.
11 Lansdowne St., Boston Kenmore 1763

BOSTON—Dorchester
Window Cleaning
All Kinds of Small Repair Work in Homes
STEAMFITTING
FRANK E. ARNOLD
51 Norfolk St., Dorchester Gen. 0217

BOSTON—Roslindale
Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE

For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
Cities Service Oil Co.
Braintree, Mass.

BROCKTON

Fraser's
Friday and Saturday
ANNUAL AUGUST
DOLLAR DAYS
Specials in Summer and Fall merchandise for you, your family and your home.
Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
Savings on Fine Furs in our
AUGUST FUR SALE

Ralph and Ruth Baker
ANNOUNCE
August Sale
LOW CASH PRICES
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

DURAND'S
"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
ICE CREAM and CANDY
12 MAIN ST. BROCKTON, MASS.

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
389 Warren Avenue, Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8000
Member F. T. D.

ASP. 6800 ASP. 0370
TRANSIENT
AUTO STORAGE
PERMANENT
BEACONSFIELD GARAGE
106 BEACONSFIELD ROAD
Hotel Beaconsfield

CAMBRIDGE

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square **Covin** KIRk. 1212

VISIT
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
for your next Permanent Wave
Satisfaction always given.
Call TRO. 1603 7 HUDSON ST.

Try one of our
Fresh Peach
Ice Cream Sodas
FISKE'S
2 Brattle St. Kir. 8881
Payson Park, Belmont Bel. 2265
Newton Center Cent. New. 2182

Connections to All Boats and Trains
ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 5188
HARVARD SQUARE

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951
9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRESH CRAB FLAKES and LOBSTER
EGAN'S MARKET
KIR. 9300

HOOD'S Fresh Peach and Strawberry Ice Cream 30c pt.
Other Popular Flavors
SAGE'S
TRO. 2211

AT YOUR SERVICE
Drive in any time to have your battery, oil or tires checked.
Harvard Service Station
104 Mt. Auburn St.
Brattle Sq. Tro. 1500

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main Street Tel. 435
FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1880-1
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.

AUGUST SALE
BARGAINS
in House Furnishings
Carter Furniture Co.
Main St. Tel. 902W West Concord

DEDHAM

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 2408 Norwood 1445—1446

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's
Now Saving on Our
ANNUAL AUGUST FUR SALE

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
Established in 1877

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
C. H. WATSON & SONS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
MEAT, FISH, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Quality and Service for Over 50 Years
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946
We Are a Red & White Store

HARPER METHOD SHOP
We recommend Special Summer care for your hair.
520 MAIN ST. TEL. 3430

Are you going picnicking?
We have a variety of Bread, Cake, and Cookies that will meet your particular need. Blueberry Muffins and Pie with the home made taste.
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam Street Tel. 3693

PALM BEACH SUMMER SUITS
EXTREMELY COMFORTABLE
HANDSOME NEW SHADES, $15.50
Leisure and outdoor Summer garments at every desired price.
F. A. Lane Company

Good buys in Summer Dresses and Coats for Women
also
Clothes for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 MAIN STREET

helen
Join our Hosiery Club!
Vanity Fair Hosiery
Chiffon and Service
79c—1.00—1.15
helen—381 Main St.

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

RED & WHITE
Introducing
Red & White Super Paper Products

Super-tex	Napkins	2 pkgs. 15c
Super-dry	Towels	2 rolls 19c
Super-soft	Toilet Paper	3 rolls 23c
Super-fyne	Facial Tissues	2 pkgs. 19c

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meal Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal St., Greenfield, Mass.

Friday and Saturday
DOLLAR DAYS
featuring the outstanding values of the season
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue Tel 5310
NORWALK TIRES
NORWALK TUBES
NORWALK BATTERIES
All Insure You Dependable Service
Complete Battery Service

NEW YORK
CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
Service—Satisfaction—Economy
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

RED CROSS SHOES
$6.50 Value—$4.95 and $5.45
Several Styles to Choose From
AAAA to EE—Sizes to 10
Florsheim Shoes—Price $7.85
Few Styles at $8.85
Odd Lot Sale of Ladies' Shoes, $4 and $5 Value, $1 pair
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP

HINGHAM

DYKEMAN BROTHERS
Invite you to their new
DRUG STORE
Hingham Center Hing. 1277
The same Courteous Service and High Quality Merchandise with which you have always found at DYKEMAN'S

HOLYOKE

BAIL'S CLEAR-AWAY SALE
Now in Progress
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
Of Every Description
AGENT—RALPH H. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building 598 Dwight St.

Oddment Sale of Le Gant Girdles
Several Models, Sizes 24 to 34. Very specially priced, $3.50 and $5.00.
Values $7.50 to $10.00.
THE LEARY SHOP
231 Maple Street

REMOVAL SALE
still going on
New location after September 1st
348 HIGH STREET
THE TOGGERY SHOP
DUNBAR-MURRAY, INC.

LAWRENCE

August Fur Sale Feature
Mink-dyed and Sable-dyed
MUSKRAT COATS
$139
Cherry & Webb's

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE
on Summer Slacks, Bathing Suits, Polo Shirts and Dress Shirts
Earlington's SWEATERS
Alemite Lubrication Specialists
See us for the best lubrication your money can buy.
Methuen Service Sta. Inc.
Broadway at Brown Street
Methuen, Mass.

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Finest of High Quality Meats, Always
Strictly Fresh Caught Fish Daily from the Boston Fish Pier.
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables every morning. Native Lexington Grown, and from the Boston Terminal Markets.
A Complete Stock of Highest of Extra Quality Groceries.

DOLLAR DAYS
During August
Many dollar specials—in fact, four pages of them in August Sales Paper. Shop and save.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 MASS. AVE. PHONE LEX. 0300

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread. Nuts. Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0340

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

LOWELL

For information egarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748
8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOWELL DOLLAR DAYS
Friday—Saturday
August 11-12
Merchants' Division
LOWELL
Chamber of Commerce

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Visit Our New Major Appliance Dept.—Palmer Street Floor
Electric Refrigerators—Radios
Electric Ranges—Washing Machines
Etc.

August Furniture Sale
Quality Furniture at Greatly Reduced Prices.
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
15 HURD STREET

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

BURBECKS ICE CREAM
Princeton Blvd., near North Rd.
24 Flavors
Fountain Service
DOLLAR DAYS
Bigger Values than Ever
Friday and Saturday
Cherry & Webb's

LYNN

August Sale of Linens
Beautiful imported linen sets, cloths, napkins and towels. White and pastel shades.
AT DRASTICALLY LOW PRICES!
Linen Dept.—Main Floor
Goddard Bros
Market Street Tel. Breakers 3737

MALDEN

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
454 MAIN STREET

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

Expert Developing, Printing
Photographic and Darkroom Supplies
PENGUIN STUDIO
430 High Street
Opp. Post Office
West Medford

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High-Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
Don's Service Station
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1898
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD (Continued)

MOVING! C. BAIN
Local and Long Distance
Weekly Trips—N. Y., Maine, N. H.
Bonded Storage Warehouse
106 Riverside Ave. Tel. Mystic 3749

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

93 Maple Street
Since 1369
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes
MELROSE TRUST COMPANY

AT YOUR SERVICE
Reliable Repair Service
Bishop & Crawford
CRYstal 0095-W
895 Main Street
Tel. 2573—Nights 0465

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

LUBRICATION
Gas, Tires, and Battery Service
WEST SIDE SERVICE STATION
Ralph E. Tanner
193 W. WYOMING AVENUE

MILTON

Reliance Laundry
BLUEHILLS 2600
Serving Milton, Quincy and Dorchester
Your satisfaction is assured

NEEDHAM

While You Are Away This Summer
LEAVE YOUR SILVER IN OUR STORAGE VAULTS
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member F. D. I. C.
Member Federal Reserve System

Meter Duplicator Service
All our Fuel and Range Trucks are equipped with Printed Recorder Meters
Highest Quality—at lowest Prices
WHETTON'S OIL COMPANY
904 Great Plain Ave. Nee. 0361
0381

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
Save Now at South East Massachusetts'
Most Important Home Event
The "Friendly" Store's
August Furniture Sale

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Shraffi's Candies

Olson and Appleby *Builders*
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Hawes-Beswick Heating Co.
592 Pleasant Street Phone 6037
General Electric Oil Furnaces and Air Conditioning Equipment
Conversion Oil Burners for Your Present Furnace
Steamfitting of all kinds

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor.
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Phone 1849
Prompt Delivery

Heating—Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Agents for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Tel. 7934-R Shop Tel. 7934-W
Edgewood Lane 206 Acushnet Ave.
S. Dartmouth, Mass. New Bedford, Mass.

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWBURYPORT (Continued)

LEIGHTON'S BAKERY
35 Water St., Haverhill
62 Main St., Amesbury
34 State St., 110 Pleasant St., Newburyport
Near the Through Way

222 HIGH STREET Tel. 1425-M
Gown Shoppe
LAURA F. FOLLANSBEE
It is always a pleasure to serve Monitor readers.
COATS DRESSES Millinery UNDERWEAR ACCESSORIES

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertiserss, Tel. West Newton 0191
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

BON ARTS SHOP
285 WALNUT STREET
Wall Racks
Occasional Chairs
Mirrors—Lamps
Linens—Textiles
Greeting Cards

PITTSFIELD

WALK-OVER SALE
Substantial Reductions on Shoes for men and women
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North St.

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. Miner, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-9030

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Wing Shirts
With collars and cuffs guaranteed to outwear the body of the shirt.
Whites and Fancies, $1.65
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

White Rose Shrimp
2 cans for 29c
Kelsey's Market

All State Tires
½ Price with old tires
Guaranteed 18 Months
Sears Roebuck Co.

QUINCY

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Over 100 Years Old
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
83 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

WASH SUITS!
It's smart to be comfortable. Men are adopting the washable suit for hot days, —and relying on our care to preserve stylish appearance.
OLD COLONY
Launderers Cleaners
PRES. 5000

Dorothy Benham
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
MILLINERY
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave. Malden, 147 Pleasant St. Waltham, 433 Moody St.

READING

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
Fresh Cantaloupe Ice Cream

SHARON

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

Home is no place for the family washing.
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Complete Cleaning and Laundry Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole
TELEPHONE FOXBORO 54

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision PHONE SHARON 2191

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Somerset 2029 10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
Magoun Sq. Prospect 1995-6-7

See Our Complete Line of Equipment for Fishing, Vacation, or Picnics

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

STONEHAM

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY — Star Bundle 17 lbs.—$2.00
Everything, Including Shirts, Washed and Ironed
Phone for service today—STON. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

More for your money
at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
240 Moody Street Waltham 2435

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN

Unexpected Guests!—
—no bother or extra expenses —with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle. With it you'll always have cream and milk ready for any emergency
If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Are You Ready for Trips?
Visit ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Mobilubrication Certified
Wel. 1276 "Bumper-to-Bumper Service"

WELLESLEY HILLS

RIVERDALE MARKET
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

WESTON

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
4 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 1520

Fresh Dressed Fowl (4-5 lb. avg.)	lb. 25c
Face Rump to Roast (Western heavy beef only)	lb. 29c
Green Meadow Butter	2 lbs. 57c
Freestone Elberta Peaches 2 qt. bskt.	23c
Fancy Blueberries	qt. box 20c
Fancy Carrots	bunch 5c
Haddock	lb. 9c
Swordfish	lb. 35c

Daily Always on Time
CLEANSERS
TAILORS · FURRIERS
Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 1990

European Local Classified
(Continued)

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

BERKS.—Freehold detached house, 2 reception, conservatory, 4 bed, garage; good cultivated garden; near buses, station, 3 miles Christian Science church; price £2000; would let, moderate rent. Symmons, "Rocklands," Cookham.

TUITION

COACHING, private tuition, or class teaching by B. A. French and Spanish; 2 years' teaching experience France; 6 months student in Spain. MISS P. BROWN, 54 Innage Road, Northfield, Birmingham.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN—Typist, book-keeper, visiting secretary; authors' Mss. etc.; duplicating, typing lessons. 27 Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. Phone 3037.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

EVERYTHING IN WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN
WHEATLEY BROS.
JAEGER
AGENTS
22 St. Leonards Rd Tel. 125

Longley's
DRAPERS
Costumes and Millinery
Noted for Household Linens
DEVONSHIRE ROAD PH. BEXHILL 390

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 351

J. W. D. BURGESS
FAMILY GROCERS
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Local Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Orders Collected and Goods Delivered to all parts of town and district
TOWN HALL SQUARE Phone Bexhill 120

HOUSE AGENTS
GORDON GREEN & WEBBER
(Percy Webber, F. A. I.)
Auctioneers and Valuers
11 Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea
Phone 410 Bexhill, 90 Cooden
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES
London Office, Dorland House 14 Regent St., S. W.
Telephone BEXHILL 349, COODEN 18
Telegrams: "Property Bexhill"

STAINES & CO.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS and ESTATE AGENTS
Particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Properties to Let and for Sale with Map and Guide gratis.
28, DEVONSHIRE ROAD, BEXHILL-ON-SEA, and SEA ROAD, COODEN BEACH

J. Arscott Ltd.
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS
Light Luncheons Afternoon Teas
45-47 St. Leonards Road Tel. 408
51-53 Devonshire Road Tel. 405

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Packhams BIRMINGHAM
Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575 Moseley Road, Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

Wilsons Ltd.
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 430. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321.

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3885, 3889

Speedy Kleen
Original and Best Ultra Rapid Cleaners
FOUR HOUR SERVICE
SPEEDY-KLEEN (1936) LTD.
177-179 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 2651-2

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FOOD PRODUCTS

FIRST-CLASS home-made cakes delivered weekly. Reading, Maidenhead, Wokingham districts. Moffatt-Francis, High Street, Twyford. Phone 127

HOUSES FOR SALE

SURREY (2 miles Camberley) — Charming country residence, close Camberley Heath golf course; 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms; central heating; etc.; 6 acres (garden and woodland); garage and cottage; tennis court; moderate price. Apply Box W-1412, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

BEDFORD—To let, 9 roomed house; perfect condition; excellent position; £65 p. a.; excellent. MISS WALDEN, 39 Conduit Road.

JORDANS, BUCKS.—Lovely country; attractive cottage, furnished mainly antiques; 2 sitting, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bath; Ideal boiler; all electric; telephone; for six months 2½ gns. weekly. Box W-1452, BCM/CSM, London.

PASTON HALL, PETERBOROUGH—To be let unfurnished; 8 bed, 3 reception rooms, 5 bathrooms; central heating, electric light, water; garage for 5 cars; gardener's lodge; 8 acres of ground; garden and house in perfect condition; rent £200 p. a., lease long or short, immediate possession. Box W-1205, BCM/CSM, London.

PINNER, Middx.—Easily run modern furnished house; real labour saving; suit small family; desirable neighbourhood, near station; frequent trains; 13 miles London; 5½ guineas week. Box W-1419, BCM/CSM, London.

FRINTON-ON-SEA, ESSEX—Furnished house, September; 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, large garage, garden; near sea, shops. Box W-1340, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX — Cook-housekeeper, where kitchen maid kept; excellent references; thoroughly experienced. Apply F. Curtis, 14 Reddown Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.

HANTS—Companion help; plain cooking and light household duties. Box W-293, BCM/CSM, London.

HASTINGS—BUSINESS WOMAN, 40, seeks light post as companion-help (no cooking), or assist in shop; live in; small salary. Box W-1447, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY desires post as companion housekeeper; light secretarial duties; maid kept. Box W-311, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, Sussex, 105A, Lansdowne Place—Spacious bed-sittingroom with breakfast, supper, 2 gns.; small room, ditto, 30/-; gas fires; central; 2 min. sea and gardens; refined house. JEAN.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received, modern conveniences, glorious views, peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WORCESTER. PLEASANT COUNTRY GUEST HOUSE—Convenient, comfortable; garden and orchard. THORPE, The Laurels, HALLOW nr Worcester. Phone Hallow 23

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

ROOMS TO LET

BEDFORD—To let, well furnished rooms, with kitchenette; every convenience. MISS WALDEN, 39 Conduit Road.

BIRMINGHAM—Two rooms, partly or unfurnished; modern conveniences; garden; close station, tram, bus. 339 Boldmere Rd., Erdington.

BIRMINGHAM — Private sitting-room and bed-room with attention; every convenience. 36 Ivor Road, Sparkhill.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

BOURNEMOUTH'S PREMIER FURNISHING STORE
Now four acres of space devoted to the making of beautiful homes. Three furnished homes built in the Show Rooms. Bargain floor. Pick of the World's newest Furnishing Ideas.
J. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 also at London, Southampton, Southbourne.

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

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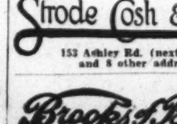
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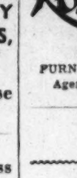
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Roger P. Scroggins

Tree-Moving

Roger P. Scroggins has a gardening title but practically no gardening zeal nor gardening skill. The title is "Second Assistant Gardener." His wife is "First Assistant Gardener" and she is a working gardener. The Gardener Extraordinary is, as may perhaps be recalled, a genial toad by the name of Bert, who gardens well because his nature is such that he can move right in among the growing roots and encourage them by his presence. In view of these facts, it was not surprising that an important piece of gardening in the Scroggins garden on Boston Common saw Bert giving expert advice and backing it up with his muscles, Mrs. Scroggins working, and Mr. Scroggins standing with his high hat in his hand and his stick under his arm, interested and possibly interesting, but useless.

"I can't understand why you wish to move it from where it is to where you want it," he was saying, while Bert and Mrs. S dug up the earth around a tiny spruce, six inches tall.

They dug away busily with two small spades. The old squirrel leaned toward them carefully, as though it might get him too close to work if he leaned intently. "After all," he said, "it started growing there." They paid no attention to him but whispered to each other in the manner of two people who work while being watched.

Scroggins drew his cane from under his arm swung it quite slowly as the day was warm and put his hat on his head. "Of course I know," he observed, "that you, my dear"—he was addressing his words to his wife and not to Bert for, although he and Bert are congenial they never have been affectionate—"would like to have this tree some other place, but—"

On either side of the tree, with their small spades under the ball of roots, Bert and Mrs. Scroggins were prying the tree up and out of its resting place. "Careful," sang out Bert, "the roots are in the light. Quick with the action to the word, he picked up a small bit of burlap so near to Scroggins' feet that Roger P. stepped back hurriedly as the burlap whisked across the ground. It was the work of but a moment to close it around the roots, snug it, lift the tree and carry it to the freshly dug hole waiting for it in the exact center of the garden.

"Might I see the roots?" Scroggins leaned, this time intently.

Bert let a corner of the burlap fall. Scroggins looked at the roots but could see nothing about them worthy of comment. Bert and Mrs. S pushed and pulled and shovelled and stamped on the new earth and in very little more time than an eye wink, the spruce was where Mrs. Scroggins wanted it.

All three of them gathered around it and looked at it and looked at it.

"I don't know but that this is a better place," said Mr. S at length, wiping at his brow with a clean pocket handkerchief, although why he did so neither Bert nor Mrs. S could understand, but neither of them asked.

—George L. Moore

Odds and Ends

Where Snowfall Is Likely

The steep pitched roof so generally used in wet temperate climates was developed quite independently in Europe and in Japan.

A Gingerly Trial

In accordance with an idea promoted about 40 years ago, concrete for a road was first experimentally laid on a single block in Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Freight and Passenger Service

Although the jinrikisha is popularly considered the epitome of Oriental transportation, it is far outnumbered in Tokyo by bicycles.

Water as Wages

On the alternating deserts and monotonous stony plains of Baluchistan, water is so necessary to agriculture that villagers sometimes receive as part of their wages a special share of impounded water for use in irrigating their crops.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

DEER

The deer is born without a trace of scent to betray it to its enemies. The fawns keep this astonishing immunity until they lose their spots, and mature. As the most beautiful and graceful of all wild animals, our friends the stags, does, and fawns deserve all the protection they can get.

Daily Anecdote

Candid Grant

General Grant, while President of the United States, was sitting one evening in his bedroom, where he had retired to write a message to Congress, when a servant brought in a card.

An officer on duty, knowing the President did not wish to be disturbed, remarked to the servant: "Say the President is not in."

Grant overhearing the remark, came to the door and said: "Tell him no such thing. I don't lie myself; and I don't want anyone to lie for me!"

Ingenuity of Youth

Wide World

Mowing the lawn isn't a hardship for these boys. An old bicycle tire and a few pieces of rope plus a pony —and the job is a cinch!

In Lighter Vein

Pa Is Probably an Editor

"Pa, what is a publicity hound?"

"One with a big mouth and a long tale."

Undoubtedly

Weather Forecaster: "I want a cold shower in the morning, dear."

His Wife: "Well, you'll probably get it. You predicted fair and warmer."

Otherwise It Was in Order

"May I use your telephone?"

"Certainly! Is yours out of order?"

"Not exactly, but sister is using it to hold up a window, Ma's cutting biscuits with the mouthpiece, and baby is teething on the cord." —McGill News.

It's a Poor Joke—

When someone blushes with embarrassment.

When someone's feelings are hurt.

When something sacred is made to appear commonplace.

When it is directed against someone's infirmity.

When it is uttered in a bitter spirit.

When everyone cannot join in the laughter.—Christian Advocate.

Hm-m!

Applicant: "Well, here I am to see about that job you advertised."

Boss: "I see. Do you think you can do the work?"

Applicant: "I thought you wanted a foreman!"

"He says he's waiting for the night rates to go on!"

Daily Quotation

TO WORRY about tomorrow is to fail of devotion to the tasks of today, and so to spoil both days.—WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE.

Party Fun

Matches in the Bottle

Try this silly game, requiring only a milk bottle and a box of kitchen matches, to liven up your party. Dignified adults will shriek with laughter.

Deal 25 matches each to players; place your milk bottle, centrally on the floor. Players in turn lay a match across the bottle's top, but without displacing other matches so placed. Matches knocked off must be retrieved by the player and added to his hand.

When a player inadvertently drops a match into the bottle, each competitor presents him a match. The player first disposing of all his matches stacked atop the bottle is declared winner.—G. L. W., San Francisco.

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Electric Clock Works?

Electric clocks keep steady time because the huge generators in the powerhouse that supply the current run at uniform rates of speed.

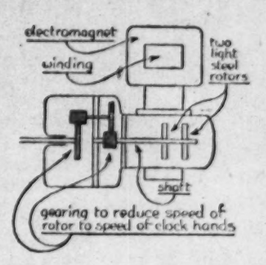
The current most commonly supplied in American cities is known as A. C., or alternating; that is, it flows first in one direction and then in another. The cause of this is that in the dynamo or generator that supplies the electricity, the rotating magnets present their north and then their south poles alternately to the stationary magnets, reversing the direction of the flow of electricity each time.

A standard speed for generators was decided upon because several generators are commonly hooked into one big electrical service. Working together, it is vital that each generator on "the line" must run at exactly the same speed as the other generators, for if one should get even slightly "out of step," there would be a waste of power. Consequently, even small power stations now have "frequency meters" which determine whether or not the different generators are all running at the same speed. The alternating current most commonly used is known as 60-cycle current, that is, current which alternates 60 times a second.

The heart of an electric clock is a synchronous motor. The word synchronous comes from two Greek words meaning "with" and "time"; and the motor in an electric clock keeps with the time of the alternations of the current.

Because the current alternates 60 times a second, considerable reduction gearing is required to obtain one revolution every minute for the second hand, one every hour for the minute hand, and one every 12 hours for the hour hand.

The man largely responsible for the development of electric clocks in America is Henry E. Warren. He developed a method of measuring and controlling the electric alternations by means of the Warren master clock, one of which is now in nearly every large power plant in the United States. The hands of this clock show both the Naval Observatory Time and the speed of the generators, and



when the two hands fail to agree, the generator speed is altered to remedy the error.

W. P. Keasbey

Sunbonnet Sue

Bible Facts

Stephen's Courage

During the course of his speech of defence before the council of the Sanhedrin, Stephen dared to affirm that "the most High dwelleth not in temples made with hands" (Acts 7:48), a statement which, despite its truth, could have been made in these circumstances only by an unusually courageous speaker.

In considering it, it is well to recall that when Stephen made this affirmation he was on trial for his life, and his judges were those who most zealously supported the temple, and derived their chief income from it; while the trial itself was apparently conducted in the immediate vicinity of that sacred edifice. Yet, while fully realizing all this, Stephen would not stoop to compromise; nor would he give in to those who were inclined to consider the Jewish shrine as the chief, if not the exclusive, dwelling place of "the Most High."

God was not confined, Stephen reminded them, to such man-made sanctuaries.

Striking Background

The dark green covering of Bermuda Islands is given by native cedar, Juniper Bermudiensis, which, like the Monterrey cypress of California, is found nowhere else in the world. Great height and girth are attained by sheltered specimens.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Heald Green, Cheshire, Eng.

The pupils had worked very hard at school preparing for scholarships, and now it was all over; and the usual excitement reigned as to who had passed.

One little boy brought news home each day to his parents that "so and so" had passed, and entered into each boy's good news with genuine pleasure and enthusiasm. As for himself, he had not heard—the parents did not quite know how he was feeling, he made no mention of himself, he seemed so perfectly pleased at the success of the others.

Then one day he too received word that he had gained his scholarship, and he said, "Now they will clap me," divulging for the first time his innermost feelings when he had done his share in applauding all the other boys. He was a very happy little boy when he returned home from school that day and told his parents that he had had the honors all for himself!

It was suggested he should write and tell his grandfather of his success, as the parents knew he would be proud of his small grandson; but even to this the answer was, "Yes, it will cheer him up, won't it?"—still thinking of others, and taking no glory to himself.

Lawful British Coinage

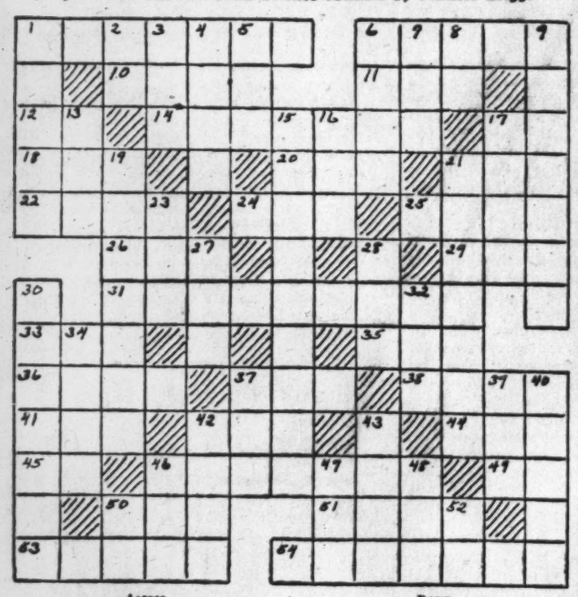
In medieval England "sterling" was the term used to designate a silver penny, and it is now officially fixed to mean a proportion of 925 parts silver to 75 parts copper, the standard of fineness of legal British coinage.

A Verse for Today . . .

For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God.—ROM. 8:14.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was capital of ancient kingdom and empire of Assyria?
6—What fish is highly esteemed by anglers?
10—Who was Greek goddess of discord?
11—What was name of one of landmarks on eastern boundary of Palestine?
12—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
14—What is a city of Belgium on Scheldt River?
17—Myself.
18—Who was one of kings or princes of Midian?
20—Who was son of Gad?
21—What do you call a recess, or bed, for leaf of a hinge?
22—What was Mme. Dudevant's pen name?
24—What is a spline?
25—Who was a son of Ham?
26—What is name of a town of Rajputana, India?
29—What is name of an artificial language?
31—What is a poetical name for Ireland?
33—What is a city of Oklahoma?
35—What prefix means "three"?
36—What was relationship of Huz and Buz to Nahor and Milcah?
37—What is coarse and broken part of flax?
38—What is name of a tall Javanese tree?
41—What is a body of salt water of second rank?
42—Mongrel dog is what?
44—Nahbi was one of 12 what (sing.)?
45—Symbol for silver is what?
46—What peak is highest point in State of Washington?
49—Who was first-born of Judah?
50—Who was a descendant of Shamer, of the tribe of Asher?
51—Would a phratry be a song, bird, or clan?
53—Who was eldest son of David?
54—What is name of a city of Missouri?

Down

1—What English poet was born in 1880?
2—Symbol for neon is what?
3—What is a fixed point of time from which a series of years is reckoned?
4—Is the yangtao a fish, bird, or vine?
5—What suffix forms superlatives of adjectives?
6—Who was earth goddess of the Khonds?
7—A tear is what?
8—Upon.
9—What is capital of New Jersey?
13—Who is Augustine St. Clare's daughter in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
15—What peak of Switzerland is 14,804 feet high?
16—A sea eagle is what?
17—Who is heroine of a Whittier poem?
19—What State is east of Illinois?
21—Who was one of 12 apostles (poss.)?
23—Clangor is what?
27—What is any of several African antelopes?
28—What animal has long been kept by man in a domestic state?
30—Tapioca comes from what plant?
32—Who was eldest son of Caleb, son of Jephunneh?
34—Who was chief of Saul's herdmen?
37—What Philippine tree is used as a dyewood.
39—A monkey is what?
40—Where is Alexandretta?
42—Which of Adam's sons followed business of agriculture?
43—What is a county of southeastern Kentucky?
46—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
47—What is name of a city of Peru?
48—Who was a son of Hezron?
50—Article.
52—Where is Patchogue (abbr.)?

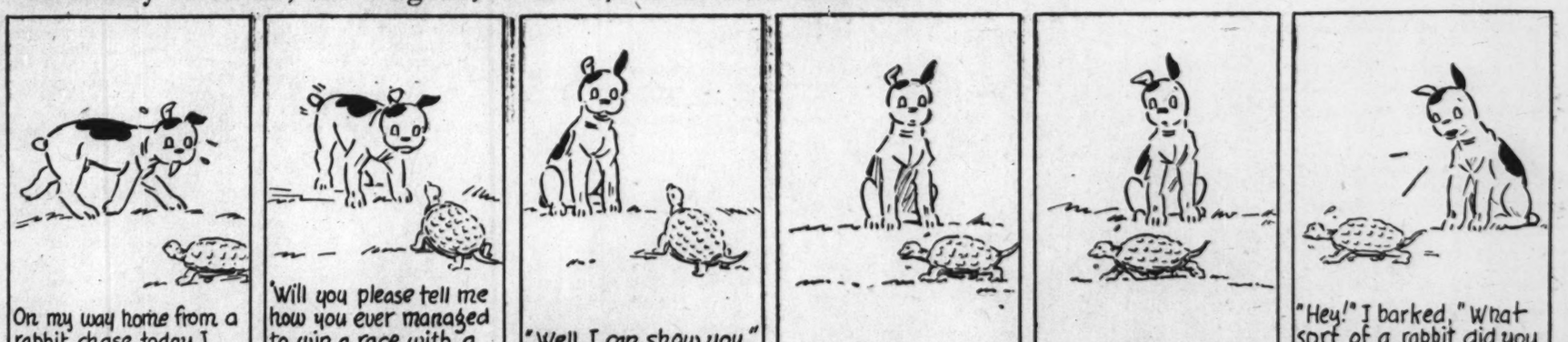
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Bit in the Dark*

By LE PELLEY

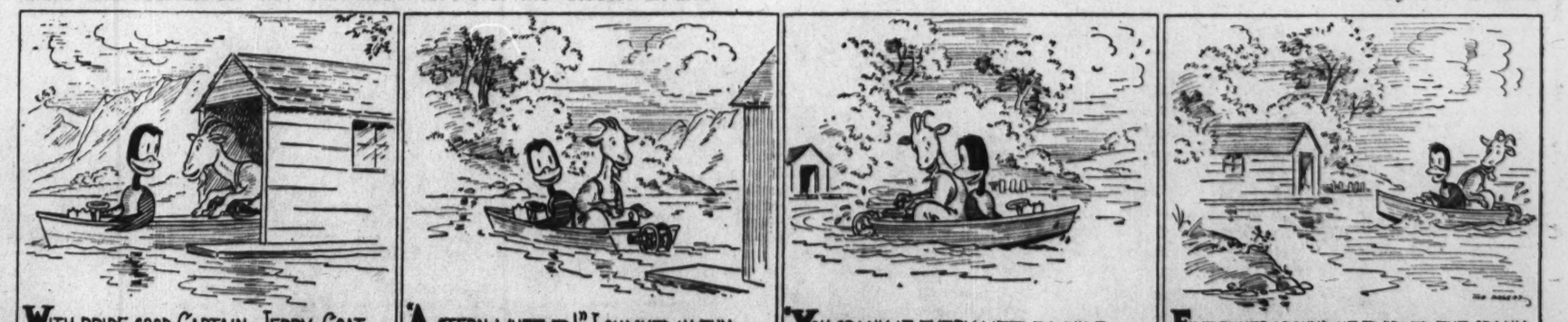
PLUNKY— IT'S A TRAP DOOR ALL RIGHT !!!
YOU WERE THE ONE THAT WANTED TO KNOW WHERE IT WENT !
HMM... NOW... LET'S SEE...
AT LEAST WE HAVE A LITTLE MOONLIGHT THROUGH THE OPENING
WHOOPS— TUBBY--! IT CLOSED !
IT MUST BE AUTO-MATIC.... WHERE ARE YOU?
WOW.. SOMEONE'S RIGHT BEHIND ME !
WOW YOURSELF I'M BEHIND YOU — AND STOP STEPPING ON MY FEET

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Boy! What a Nap that Rabbit Must Have Taken*


On my way home from a rabbit chase today I met a turtle—
"Will you please tell me how you ever managed to win a race with a rabbit?" I wagged-
"Well, I can show you," he replied—
?
? ?
"Hey!" I barked, "What sort of a rabbit did you race with?"

The Adventures of Waddles—*It's Not the 'Robert E. Lee'*

By THE HAGERS


WITH PRIDE GOOD CAPTAIN JERRY GOAT DISPLAYED HIS MODEL RIVER BOAT.
"A STERN-WHEELER!" I QUACKED IN FUN. "NO MOTOR! SAY, HOW DOES IT RUN?"
"YOU CRANK IT EVERY LITTLE WHILE; ON TEN TURNS IT WILL DO A MILE."
FIVE TIMES AROUND HE TWIRLED THE CRANK. WE ALMOST RAN INTO THE BANK!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Detour to Danzig?

Albert Forster's speech to the Danzigers upon his return from a conference with Reichsführer Hitler tells us little about the shape of things to come. It appears that Polish stiffness over the Danzig issue, plus Anglo-French guarantees to Poland—backed as these are by armaments as impressive as those of the Axis Powers—may cause Germany to detour in its drive to "liberate" the already Free City of Danzig.

Perhaps more is to be learned from the meeting of Count Ciano and Herr von Ribbentrop at Salzburg. The questions which now bring the Italian and German Foreign Ministers into conference doubtless bear on the Danzig problem, but the fact that the announcement of the meeting has raised doubts about Hungary's place on the Axis—whether it shall be nearer Rome or Berlin—points to new developments southeast, even while Danzig's future remains suspended.

And so, once again the technique of prodding Europe's defensive front to locate the soft spots, if there are any, appears about to be resumed. Danzigers, like minorities, can wait, if the development of the Third Reich's might requires that they be patient. At that point where solution of their problems coincides with the broader aim of insuring living room—"Lebensraum"—for the Reich, direct pressure for that solution may be expected. For the moment it seems the pressure is to be indirect.

Library Financing

Some thousands of employees of the Department of Agriculture and of the District of Columbia have been solicited to contribute to the $350,000 fund for equipping the memorial library to be established at Hyde Park, New York, for the collections of President Roosevelt. This library is, naturally, a great prospective contribution to history. But can it be overlooked or forgotten that these people who are being asked to give to the library fund owe their employment and prospects of advancement to the bureau officials through whom their contributions, if any, are to be cleared?

Such donations can scarcely be characterized as entirely voluntary. They suggest a type of political contributions which have lately been outlawed by the Hatch Act. The method raises serious question as to whether the office holder is really working for the Government that pays him or for the politician who gets him the job If that doubt is to be resolved, the public next year should support the enforcement of the Hatch law as outspokenly as it has disapproved of political solicitation for what, after all, will doubtless be a very useful library.

Investing in Leisure

The employer or employee who makes an investment in summer vacation usually finds that it yields high returns. An employer today customarily pays fifty-two weeks of wages or salary for only fifty weeks of work-hours. Yet he generally finds himself richly repaid for this beneficence. His employees return from their summer holidays reanimated and refreshed. Their efficiency is increased; their stock of practicable ideas is replenished.

To many an employee who has experienced a cut in wages or salary, the thought may come that he and his family cannot afford a real summer vacation this year. Many have overcome this anticipated disappointment by employing a little extra ingenuity. They have joined forces with relatives or friends and have effected economies in both vacation transportation and housing. Or, instead of "going away" for the full two weeks, they have enjoyed several ingeniously-planned day or over-night trips.

Vacation time seems to call for the added refreshment of change of scene—often it may be found within a few miles of home—as well as freedom from accustomed tasks. But it is not a requirement that the vacationist be doing something energetic or going somewhere every hour. It is not even an inexorable requirement that he go anywhere. Many men and women have profited by devoting part of this holiday period to taking thoughtful inventory of their ideas, attitudes, and ideals. This often proves to be the very factor in vacation investment that produces the high yield both for employer and employee.

"Straddlebug"

One newspaper headline says, "Roosevelt Hints He'll Not Run." Another says, "Gives Not a Hint About Third Term." Which only goes to show how much a press which supposedly reports only objective news can do with headlines. And how much summer reading a President can furnish by keeping uncertainty alive!

Mr. Roosevelt's statement was that if the Democrats nominated "conservative candidates, or lip-service candidates, on a straddlebug platform" he would find it impossible to take any active part in the presidential campaign next year. For those who enjoy guessing games the words have far more possibilities than Mr. Coolidge's relatively definite, "I do not choose to run." Being very bold one might conclude that the President had gone one step farther toward barring a Roosevelt-Garner ticket. But not a Roosevelt-Blank ticket! The really big result of this headlined statement is to add a word to the dictionary of American politics. "Straddlebug" may become as historic as "mugwump."

"Let Your Light So Shine"

Heroism and steadfastness to duty are symbolized in the names of men and women who have manned the lighthouses of the United States since the first one was erected in Boston Harbor some 250 years ago. From the days when whale oil fed the flame that guided mariners around the shoals and ledges of coastal waters to the present time when lights of more than a million candlepower flash out from rock-bound coasts, the record of the service shines with instances of courage and devotion.

This week marks the 150th anniversary of the founding of the United States Lighthouse Service, established by an act of Congress and signed by President Washington on Aug. 7, 1789. There were then but a dozen lights. built by the Colonies, as compared with approximately 29,000 aids to navigation now flashing warnings to the men who go down to the sea.

Not only in cargoes and ships saved and lives preserved should the value of the Lighthouse Service be measured. As a symbol of man's inherent desire to aid his brother, the lighthouse stands a glowing reminder that man is in fact his brother's keeper.

Yugoslavia and the Axis

The significance is international but the cause is domestic. This seems the most simple statement of Yugoslavia's resistance to current Axis pressures indicated in Belgrade dispatches. Germany and Italy are reported as seeking special privileges on Yugoslav railroads and in the supervision of industry and military centers. Yugoslavia, apparently with British and French support, is standing out against these pressures.

This looks like large-scale power politics, which indeed it is. But back of that lies the internal problem in Yugoslavia. Five million Croats are demanding local home rule over the Croatian area of the State. The dominant Serbian element is resisting these demands. The Croat leaders have talked of secession and even of the possibility of seeking German protection. Thus it is through the Croats that German pressure is felt in Belgrade, and it is natural under these circumstances that the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Government should balance Anglo-French influence against it.

The inclusion of Yugoslavia in either bloc would be an important defeat for the other because of the geographical situation of that State. Its support would vastly strengthen the Anglo-French front which already includes the contiguous States of Rumania and Greece; also Turkey, and with Yugoslavia in the Anglo-French front, doubtful Bulgaria would find itself between two anti-Axis powers and would feel additional pressure to join the "peace" front.

Thus would be created a solid block against German expansion southeastward. Possibly this week's developments will lead only to a clearer statement of Yugoslav neutrality, from which the Axis Powers could glean smaller hope than they have so far entertained of eventual support from that country. Possibly the drift away from the axis will become a drift toward the Anglo-French front. For Britain, Yugoslavia is an important diplomatic objective. Domestic developments in Yugoslavia are aiding the British possibly more than intense diplomatic pressure on that State could have done.

The Bookshelf

Background for Steinbeck

John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath" set many a Californian's teeth on edge. It was not a nice picture he drew of exploitation and inhumanity practiced against one of America's most defenseless types, the migrant agricultural worker. But before well-meaning Americans can console themselves with the assurance that it was all overdrawn and falsified, Carey McWilliams comes along with his documented FACTORIES IN THE FIELD (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50) to reveal that the tragedies of the Joads have been repeated since the earliest days of California's land monopolization.

Dispassionately, where Steinbeck was passionate, McWilliams tells a story that began with the concentration of the rich valley lands in the hands of a few owners. He carries his account through the process of mechanization and mass-production methods, down to the present industrialization of California agriculture, watched over by the Associated Farmers, Inc., a "defensive league of independent farmers."

* * *

Defenders of the farm factories explain they were driven to organize by the strikes that swept San Joaquin and Imperial Valley and the Salinas lettuce fields. McWilliams says they organized to preserve their powers of exploitation. And under the heading of exploitation he traces the history of the workers' relations to the landowners and the farm factories.

There were first the "land grabs," upheld by pliant courts. There was the early tradition of vigilanteism. There was the growth of agricultural production from soil rich as that from the ancient delta of the Nile. Paralleling this growth were mounting demands for cheap labor. The treatment of labor presented a social nightmare from the first. Migrants, if they could be obtained in sufficient numbers, were desirable, because they came when the crops were to be harvested and then moved on, presenting no problem of year-round feeding or shelter.

As the need for labor on a more stable basis grew, the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Filipinos presented another solution. With the depression, however, conditions became finally unbearable, and white workers, tramps and Filipinos alike rebelled. Being the most abject of the nation's workers, they had been natural fodder for the I. W. W. They were now to become responsive and compliant recruits for the Communist and the more aggressive agitator.

* * *

The workers' first efforts at unionization were notable for their violence and for the violence with which the authorities answered them. Some progress was made in a series of strikes, but the gains of these workers have been largely annulled by the organized efforts of such groups as the Associated Farmers.

At present, however, there are three encouraging factors in the picture. One is the effort of the Federal Government through camps, relief, and the Wagner Labor Law to bolster the workers' hands. The second is the composition of the new army of migrants—independent, self-respecting Americans from the Dust Bowl, who know something of what democracy means. These two factors are stressed by McWilliams. The third is implicit in the very publishing of the book, and it is *publicity*. R. M. B.

Oiling the War Machine

But Concrete Is *So* Unromantic!

It was a sentimental journey after many months' absence and we had been reveling in delights of other days, almost-forgotten beauties, and scenes that make joyful the heart of voluntary exiles. Leaving the hospitable "capital of the Bluegrass" we were advised that we wouldn't know the old road to the metropolis. "Sho' is a humdinger!" enthusiastically remarked the black boy at the garage, assiduously giving the hood of the car a final polish in justified expectancy of a valedictory dime.

That's what it was—a "humdinger!" We remembered it as a rather humpbacked pavement of surface-treated macadam, scarcely wide enough for two cars and slippy as a grease pit when wet, which groaned under an overburden of traffic; but as we rose over the viaduct spanning the railroad yards at the edge of town, a surprising vista met the eye. As far as we could see, there stretched out before us a beautiful six-lane concrete boulevard, divided in the center by a planted strip of green. Moreover, the edges of the right of way, which by now were covered with bluegrass turf and young trees, had been sown for miles by the hands of thoughtful persons with the seeds of flowers doubtless designed to bloom continuously from April to November. Just now the cornflowers—called bachelor's buttons in the East and bluebonnets in Scotland—dotted the greensward with blue and rose-purple glory, vying with larkspur to reflect the summer sky. Blessings on the highway department or garden club or other organization which thus was inspired to gladden the eye of the passer-by!

Yet, despite this luxury of smooth, time-saving highway, and its accompaniment of pristine beauty, something was missing. The rolling bluegrass pastures, with their white-washed, cross-bias, board fences and great old oaks to protect grazing thoroughbreds from the mid-day sun, were all there. So were the handsome stock farms and their impressive buildings. Still there was something too imposingly grand and nouveau riche about it all. It was all wonderful, but it was not "old Kentucky."

"Old!" That was the keyword. Not old in the sense of decay, dilapidation, shabbiness, or loss of youthful beauty or vigor, but rather in a concept of mellowness, ripeness, richness of experience, well-grounded custom, and the loveliness that comes with the patina of years. . . . And then we thought of Shady Lane.

* * *

Shady Lane was a bypath, so to speak. Where the main highway had crooked a huge elbow to take in another county seat, Shady Lane wended its hypotenusal way in a more direct line to the center of the Bluegrass. Not that it brought one there any sooner; the way was shorter only in distance, not in time. For it curved and turned and dipped in a manner which quite precluded anything better than thirty miles an hour with comfort. But it was never anyone's idea to save minutes by taking the Shady Lane "short-cut." One merely stepped out of the inexorable onward rush of what the world calls time—and the hurly-burly of traffic—to enjoy a cool draft of the-Kentucky-that-was.

Wildflowers always grew along Shady Lane; no one had to plant them. Beginning with violets, yellow, white, and blue; phlox, rue anemone, squirrel corn, and adder's tongue in spring, on through bouncing Bet, daisies, and Queen Anne's lace in summer, and continuing with wild asters and goldenrod in fall, roadsides were uninterruptedly starred with color. That was invariably one's first impression upon turning off upon the lane's narrow black ribbon. But greater surprises were to come farther on.

Hardly had the motorist done admiring a particularly fine herd or flock or taken his thought off the flowering roadside than he was plunged into a cool, dark tunnel. Enormous maples, elms, or oaks lined the way and, meeting overhead, formed lancet windows through which the sunlight was filtered to fleck the velvet ribbon ahead with gold. The leafy archway extended for miles. What a relief was its grateful shade!

Back of the row of trees for much of the way were ancient stone fences—limestone which had turned a soft gray from years of exposure. Lichens, moss, and creepers sometimes almost hid from view the patient work of slaves long since gone from the scene of their labors. Built without mortar were these stone fences—an art now lost to the era of concrete—but nature still helped to hold them firmly in line. Only on such bypaths and secondary roads as Shady Lane are these century-old walls now to be found. Fences along concrete roads inevitably take on the aspect of the machine age and mass production, as befits their surroundings.

* * *

Now and then, along Shady Lane, one glimpsed the "big house" of the huge farms that lined it. No sumptuous palace of an absentee landlord or seldom-occupied mansion of a tycoon-turfman was this. Usually it was of handmade red brick, with a wide veranda, one long wing ending in a kitchen. Near by were outbuildings once housing slaves, but now converted to more humane, if not, indeed, more economic, uses. Locust trees a foot thick stood in the yard, and trumpet creepers blossomed exotically in their branches twenty feet up. The long, low porch was a symbol of the hospitality one knew to be the rule within, and a white-haired, black-faced butler was sure to open the door, if one let fall the brass knocker. The dignified beauty within quite matched that without. . . . All too soon this delightful stretch of road came to its prosaic end in the outskirts of a city.

And was Shady Lane still there? Anxiously we watched for its junction with the main highway and exclaimed ecstatically on discovering it. Yes, there it was, and it looked just the same. Only the relentless demands of engagements ahead kept us from venturing back down its alluring length. But another time we shall not forget it. Concrete roads are so unromantic!

MALCOLM W. BAYLEY

Old and New World Prosperity Compared

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. E. J. Muller, director of the sales bureau of Royal Dutch at The Hague, a short time ago made a journey through America. As a Netherlander who is concerned over economic conditions in his country he took occasion to collect information regarding the situation in the American republic. He has recently compared conditions in the two countries and has come to some interesting conclusions.

Mr. Muller was impressed by the great number of motorcars in the United States. In that country one in every four persons owns an auto, while in the Netherlands there is only one to 58 inhabitants. Germany, even in 1937, had more than the Netherlands and motorization since then has been carried out rapidly. France and England, in proportion to their population, have two-and-a-half times as many motorcars as the Netherlands.

"When we determine from statistics," Mr. Muller said, "the Netherlands place in a numerical order showing ratios of consumption, we find this country taking its place as follows:

"Of fourteen countries the Netherlands comes eleventh as a consumer of sugar; of sixteen countries it is fourteenth as consumer of butter; of fifteen countries it is ninth as consumer of milk; of four countries it is fourth as consumer of eggs; of nine countries it is third as consumer of tea; of nine countries it is sixth as consumer of coffee; of sixteen countries it is eleventh as consumer of meat; of twenty countries it is thirteenth as user of telephones; of eighteen countries it is fifteenth as user of radios; of nine countries it is eighth as user of cinemas; of twenty-one countries it is fifteenth as user of motorcars; of eleven countries it is sixth as user of bathrooms; of ten countries it is eighth as user of electricity."

In automobile development, which sets the pace of economic activity, the Netherlands is very low on the list of Western European countries.

Private cars have remained a luxury in the Netherlands only attainable for incomes of more than Fl.5,000, in contrast with the United States where workmen can enjoy this advantage. During the last five years, the number of private cars in the Netherlands, as a result of the high road tax and excise duties, remained practically stationary; that is to say there were 90,088 cars in 1934 as compared with 94,000 in 1938.

The development of auto traffic in America, Mr. Muller says, has come about through liberty and low taxes, which are, on an average, $50 per car as compared with $250 in the Netherlands. Thus people with incomes of $1,500 and less can allow themselves the luxury of a motorcar.

Since families in the Netherlands consist, on an average, of five persons, 2,000,000 persons, or a quarter of the whole population, would use private cars, whereas now, this is only the case with one twentieth. Hundreds of thousands of people, who, in the long, cold months of the Netherlands winter, have to bicycle through wind and rain to factory, office or shop, would then go by car. Many too would make use of it for pleasure. Restaurants, hotels, shops and markets, also, would profit greatly from the stimulating power exercised by motor traffic.

JAN BOORSMA

Amsterdam.

Conditions in Puerto Rico

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer has read with a great deal of interest articles about Puerto Rico appearing in The Christian Science Monitor. I think on the whole they speak the truth as to conditions in Puerto Rico.

I wish to state that I indorse every word of the letter published by Mr. Billings in your letter column recently. The Federal government has done more damage to Puerto Rican private business than all the PRRA and relief projects can make up for in many years' time. And not only that, it has educated the populace to look for some Federal "hand out" all along the line. It has crippled the sugar industry, the citrus fruit industry, the coconut business and the needlework industry. Thousands of acres of cane land stand with the cane not cut because of the sugar quota.

I have lived in Puerto Rico and have been in the fruit and sugar business for thirty years and can say that I have never seen Puerto Rico and its people facing a more serious condition than at present.

CHARLES R. VOSBURG

Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico

The Wide Horizon

Italy Sacrificed?

By Livingston Hartley
Author, "Our Maginot Line"

The curtain of secrecy drawn over the Brenner Pass by the sudden expulsion of foreigners and the rumors that Germany is to be given an outlet on the Mediterranean at Trieste are the more significant because they follow the recent solidification of the Berlin-Rome Axis. Transformation of the Axis into a military alliance has changed fundamentally the status of Italy in Europe. It has not only burnt those bridges of retreat which London and Paris had undergone such sacrifices to keep open. It has also, because Italian power is so inferior to German, reduced Rome to a diplomatic satellite of Berlin.

The Axis has been essentially an instrument of blackmail, which has enabled Hitler and Mussolini to gain far more by partnership than they could have gained separately. But blackmail is a dangerous game which is liable, in the end, to force its prospective victims into concerted resistance. When this result develops, as it has since March, further success in aggression may require the use instead of the threat of military force.

But co-operation with Germany in war is a very different outlook for Italy than co-operation in blackmail during peace. For however a European conflict might result, it appears destined to lead the Italian people into disaster.

* * *

The destruction of war, in the first place, must hit Italy far harder than Germany. Its long, narrow peninsula is exceedingly vulnerable to the superior naval power that Britain and France wield in the Mediterranean. Its vital industrial centers, Turin and Milan, are only a few minutes' flight from France, whereas French industrial centers lie far from the Alps. And, because Italy is far the weaker of the Fascist partners, it must expect concentrated military opposition of the Western democracies.

This expectation is reinforced by strategic factors. With the powerful German Army behind its formidable western defenses, a direct French assault upon the Rhineland would be costly and difficult. But the French Army is far superior to the Italian, and the topography of the Alpine passes is far more favorable to France than to Italy. The flat plains of Lombardy, if they can be invaded, offer France the best field to engage the Army of the Reich and thus relieve German pressure on Poland or the Balkans.

Political considerations likewise suggest concentration on Italy. Since the Reich is so difficult to invade, it can best be defeated by pressure on the "home front." Naval blockade would apply this pressure slowly, but the defeat of Italy would exert it rapidly.

So Italy must expect to suffer far more than its ally if it joins that ally in war. Defeat would be disastrous, entailing presumably the loss of all Italy's overseas fruits of past aggression. What might we expect its prospects to be if the Axis Powers should be victorious?

These might be glittering temporarily, bringing to fruition the dream of "Mare Nostrum." Il Duce might be saluted for a number of years by subject peoples around the Mediterranean. But how long would a vastly more powerful Germany, dominant in most of Europe, refrain from extending its authority south of the Brenner?

* * *

Mussolini appears now to have condemned his formerly light-hearted people to a fate they do not deserve. When the anti-aggression front was built up, the interests of the Italian people demanded more, not less, freedom of action in relation to the Reich. Then was the time to accept, with minor but real profit, the olive branch so patiently held out by London, and adopt a neutral position between the Reich and the Entente Powers. Had Mussolini done this, the Reich would have been far less likely to embark upon war, and, if war had come, Italy could again have declared neutrality and later joined the winning side.

Italian newspapers refute this view with the contention that Mussolini can restrain Hitler better as a pure ally than as an uncertain partner. But this accords neither with diplomatic precedents nor with common sense. No advice from an already committed ally can hold back an aggressive dictator as effectively as could the threat that a possible ally would not march with him.

Whether the Italian people can escape from the dire position into which their Duce has led them depends now upon the success of the anti-aggression policy of the democracies they have been taught to regard as enemies.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Tares and the Wheat

In these days of intolerance and bitterness, when the whole civilized world seems to totter on the brink of a war that nobody desires and that all men fear, it would be well if we could all learn the lesson which the Prophet of Nazareth taught in the well-known parable of the wheat and the tares. Its significance is far deeper than the surface interpretation which the First Century gave it.

It is in effect the recognition of the mixed character of all human ideals and activities. The wheat and the tares, the good and the evil, grow together till the harvest. It is useless to try to uproot the weeds, lest we destroy the grain also.

The average American notes with amazement the popularity of Hitler and Mussolini among their own people. At this distance we see only the arrogance and bluster, the intolerance, the militarism with its aggressiveness. We forget what, after all, they have done for their people, the hope and courage with which they have inspired a defeated and broken generation. . . .

When we condemn the totalitarian States for riding rough-shod over their weaker neighbors on the plea of economic necessity, have our own skirts been entirely clear? There can be only one attitude toward the crimes of the dictators. But it will help us to think clearly, if we will look open-eyed at the realities of the whole picture.—*Minneapolis Star-Journal.*